

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

大拜禮

號四十月三英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 15,550,000

#### Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO, CHEFOO,  
KOBE, TIENTSIN,  
OSAKA, PEKIN,  
NAGASAKI, NEWOWHANG,  
LONDON, DALNY,  
NEW YORK, PORT ARTHUR,  
ANTUNG,  
SAN FRANCISCO, LIOWANG,  
HONOLULU, MUKDEN,  
BOMBAY, TIE-LING,  
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN,  
HANKOW.

#### Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—  
For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " "  
" 3 " ..... 3% " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND, BANK OF  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD  
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business,  
receives Money in Current Account at the  
rate of 2 1/2 per cent on daily balances and ac-  
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1908. [25]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (6,317,500,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375 (about 448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,  
Rangoon, Samarra, Sourabaya, Cherpoor,  
Tegay, Peking, Paochoan, Tientsin,  
Peking, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kola-  
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.  
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-  
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-  
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,  
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-  
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in  
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily  
balances.  
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.  
Do. 6 do. 4 do.  
Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS:—  
Sterling ..... \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry K. G. G. Chairman.  
E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
G. Friesland, Esq., L. Shollin, Esq.,  
A. Fuchs, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,  
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#### CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH  
Manager.

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

#### ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief-Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER  
CENT. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option  
business of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Bank to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 18th  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,475,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,200,000

#### INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
" 6 " 3 " " "  
" 3 " 2 " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

### DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,  
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,  
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND  
BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische  
Staatsbank)  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft  
Deutsche Bank  
S. Bleichroeder  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
Mendelssohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt  
Jacob S. H. Stern  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,  
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,  
LIMITED.  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
earned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI ..... { MALTA ..... About 20th } Freight and  
Capt. R. A. Peters ..... March. } Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports ..... MARMORA ..... 21st March. } See Special  
of Call ..... Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R. } Noon. } Advertisement

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & PERA ..... About 24th } Freight only.  
YOKOHAMA ..... Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R. } March. }

LONDON and ANTWERP via ..... About 25th } Freight and  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, MANILA ..... Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.R. } March. } Passage.

COLOMBO and PORT SAID ..... About 25th } Freight and  
March. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1908. [7]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### THE

### REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY,

#### VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

### CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY,

#### OLD MATURED.

\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

These Whiskies are prepared from the  
choicest ingredients, correctly distilled  
and aged in wood. It is the most perfect  
stimulant obtainable.

#### SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97. [38]

### DOW'S PORTS.

Armada ..... \$32.00 Per Dozen.

Royal Dry ..... 27.00 " "

Invalid ..... 25.00 " "

#### SOLE AGENTS:

### CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [40]

### THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS, 3, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

### CHAMPAGNE.

### G. H. MUMM & CO.

#### THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:  
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).  
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of  
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,  
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the  
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole  
agents.

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,  
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

#### SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

On Saturdays, the afternoon steamer "SUI-AN" from Macao will arrive at the Douglas Wharf.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from Douglas Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M. to the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from Douglas Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

### HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),  
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

## Hotels.

### KOWLOON HOTEL,

#### HONGKONG.

#### NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony. Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells. Bath Rooms attached to Each Room. Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alleys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEF" HONGKONG. O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Telephone No. 84. [8]

### VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEN),  
SHAMEN, CANTON,  
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION,  
H. HAYNES,  
Manager.

### MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO),  
MACAO, CHINA,  
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRATA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED  
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND  
TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, and 14th, 1908. [10]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

FLUNKY'S GAP, the PRAX, near the TRAN TERMINUS. Tel. 86.

For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, and 14th, 1908. [11]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager.

### CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

#### HONGKONG.

#### A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.  
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.  
Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER'S AGENT











and ports of call on 27th Sept. at 1 p.m.



## Telegrams.

[Route]

Bus

L. 12th March.

The Duma has held M. Ivolosky's Bill and the conversion of Legation at Tokio to an Embassy.

M. Ivolosky said the difficulty which occurred in the relations in regard to commerce, fisheries and railways, showed that a lasting peace and the protection of Russian interests could only be secured by re-establishing relations with Japan; he contended that there was nothing in the result of the war to prevent this, who required peace, from honourably holding out her hand to her former opponent; he was convinced that Japan desired peace understanding.

Referring to network of international agreements in Far East, he described the Anglo-Russo Convention as a moral pledge for maintenance of peace and of the permanent of Russia's new relations with Japan.

The Bill adopted, the Socialists dissenting.

Later.

## The U.S. and Japan.

The correspondent of the Times in New York writes at the dinner of the Japan Society, Yokohama said that the American-Japanese friendship was so cordial, that it might be called an unwritten alliance.

## Canada.

Mr. J. A. British-Columbian, has been appointed Canadian Immigration Agent to Japan.

## The Governorship of Macedonia.

It is stated that the British proposal regarding the Governorship of Macedonia stipulates the position shall be similar to that of the Governor of Lebanon, and that it may be subject to the consent of the Powers.

## "KAIYUKU MARU."

A Japanese steamer *Kaiyuku Maru*, which ran aground at the Tien Shan on Monday night, refloated yesterday and is to be towed to Hong Kong for examination, says the *Yokohama Specie Press* of 11th inst. She was on her way from Yokohama to Yokohama with a cargo of rice.

The steamer was towed off at midnight on Tuesday after discharging about 270 tons of cargo.

## DUMPING A DEAD BODY.

## AN EXPENSIVE PRACTICE.

How Li Lo, a dust cart coolie, residing at Lo Leung Hang, attempted to bamboozle a constable at Hung Hom last Thursday morning in an effort to get rid of a dead body, was described to Mr. Hazeland in the Police Court, yesterday morning. At about half-past seven o'clock that morning, the *Lukong* was patrolling along the waterfront at Hung Hom when he saw defendant wheeling a dust cart in his direction. When he got to a certain spot defendant stopped the cart and started to shovel out the rubbish. Out of curiosity the *Lukong* approached the cart, mainly to inspect operations, and on getting within a few feet he noticed a bundle fall from the cart. His suspicions were immediately aroused, for it was not about a week ago that the remains of a child, who had died from small-pox, was found by the police on this same spot. The *Lukong* touched the defendant and pointed at the bundle, at the same time calling upon him to open it. Defendant had no other alternative and, very gingerly, he unfasted the strings revealing the corpse of a female infant. He was then arrested on a charge of "removing for burial a dead body without a permit."

Defendant denied the charge.

He stated that he found the bundle in the cart and he believed it was dumped there by some person.

Sergeant Watt, of Hung Hom Police Station, said that a few days before a corpse was found on this very spot, and he thought defendant had placed it there.

The Court asked what was the cause of death.

Sergeant Watt said small-pox.

The Court—And in this case?

The Sergeant did not know. The mortuary certificate had not arrived. He did not think, however, that death was due to any infectious disease as the body was quite clean.

The Court wanted the mortuary certificate to ascertain cause of death, and the case was remanded until to-day.

This morning, it was stated that the child had died from small-pox. The Court said that defendant was undoubtedly the guilty party and ordered him to pay a fine of \$200, or go to gaol for six months.

## THE PERJURY TRIAL.

DEFENDENT DISCHARGED.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz gave his decision at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, after we had gone to press, in the case in which Chan Chun was charged with committing perjury, by swearing an affidavit that Lai Chi Chio and his family had left their residence in Canton, when, as a matter of fact, Lai Chi Chio had never left the Colony. Mr. Gompertz found defendant not guilty and discharged him.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, appeared for the defence.

## OPIUM CONFERENCE AT PENANG.

A Perak journal, in a reference to the forthcoming anti-opium conference at Penang, makes the remark that "all who have the welfare of the large Chinese communities at heart, would be very pleased indeed to know that so questionable a method of raising revenue as is the case in respect of the Opium and Gambling Farms is to be abolished as speedily as possible in the Straits and F.M.S. and be replaced by a new system whereby Government would exercise full control over the use of the pernicious drug, whilst substituting for the gambling farm revenue other means of supplying the needs of the public service."

The only point that calls for any remark in that sentence, says the *Singapore Free Press* in a leading article, is the expression that the Government should itself control the use of opium, and should look to some other source of revenue to supply the place of that of the gaming farms. It is the phrase "other source of revenue" in its general application that invites remark. It is to be observed that all excise revenues are ideal in this respect that their incidence on the population at large is altogether optional. And a man may determine for himself whether he may pay an excise tax or not by the simple process of consuming or refraining from consuming a specific excisable commodity. The theory that any Government goes on in fixing a rate of taxation on articles of excise is that a sufficient proportion of the population will consume such articles, and that to a sufficient degree to return an estimated revenue. Any increase of consumption of a particular commodity subject to excise—the rest of the Budget being assumed to be stable, and there being an assumed equilibrium between revenue and expenditure—would warrant a reduction in the rate of excise tax upon that article. Any decrease of consumption would warrant a rise in the tax on that article, and if that decrease were so great as seriously to disturb the fiscal equilibrium, a new channel of revenue would have to be discovered.

There are certain taxes that affect certain limited classes. For instance the British working man does not pay anything on arm and rifle bearings, nor on man servants, nor, except rarely, on sparkling wines. If we leave Britain with its more or less racially homogeneous population and come to our own Colony with its well-demarcated races, the distribution of taxation should thereby be really rendered simpler. Numerically the majority of the population is Chinese, and Chinese alike at that. Now, thank the diversity of tastes of the different races, we find that in the consumption of one excisable commodity the Chinese have a practical monopoly. The opium revenue is provided by the Chinese, alone, leaving out of account the small medicinal consumption of opium preparations through the regular dispensing chemists for European or other patients. The Europeans, in the Colony pay excise taxation on spirits, and beers, and a certain number of the native population also contribute to the liquor excise taxation. It will be plain that if the opium revenue is diminished that would mean that the majority of the population, the Chinese, were ceasing to pay their estimated share of the revenue. It would clearly become the duty of the Government, through some readjustment of taxation, to secure from that particular section of the population, the proportion of revenue that had failed to be derived from opium. It would be quite ridiculously inequitable, that any general abstention from the consumption of an excisable commodity on the part of one section of the population should be made to throw an additional burden upon another section who were still continuing to pay their own fair share of excise revenue. Those then who, rightly, according to their lights, are encouraging the Chinese to abstain from contribution to revenue by the simple process of refraining from consuming an excisable commodity, should also not conceal the fact that new taxation upon the section of the population alone responsible for revenue shortage will be imposed to meet that shortage in full. According to those interested in the agitation against the use of opium, the relinquishment of that habit will leave the Chinese community the healthier and the wealthier. That greater ability to bear some substitute taxation for that no longer paid by the Chinese abstainers will be carefully noted by the Government, which may be accounted quite intelligent enough to place the needful fresh taxation upon the right shoulders, and upon no other. The Government has only to consult its own Land Office records and the assessment rolls of the Municipalities within the Colony to know where lies the ownership of property, and how the wealth which that property represents has been largely amassed by the Chinese who have come and settled here under the protection of our laws, to their own immense advantage.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

From the report and statement of accounts to be presented at the third annual general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association, (formed 29th November, 1905) to be held at the City Hall on 27th March, at 5.30, we make the following extracts:—

On 1st January, 1907, the number of members on the roll was 251; there were two deaths and 37 resignations during the year, while 16 new members were enrolled. On 31st December there were 228 members on the roll, of whom 210 were present in the Colony. The average of the numbers found in the Colony during 1907 was 206. The number of members present in the Colony throughout the year who did not shoot was 101. As a figure of merit, 95 members attended 700 shoots for an average of 45 out of a possible 70. The Governor's Cup for 1907, presented by His Excellency the late Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., for the three best scores at the 200 yards and 500 yards range, was won by Mr. A. Jenkins, with the aggregate score of 410 out of a possible 420. As this gentleman received no handicap this will be acknowledged to be a very fine performance. The following are the monthly winners:—

March, 200 yards, A. Morr ..... 61+ 3=70  
April, 500 yards, E. S. Carruthers ..... 61+ 9=70  
May, 200 yards, E. S. Carruthers ..... 63+ 6=69  
June, 500 yards, A. Jenkins ..... 70 scr.=70  
July, 200 yards, F. W. Terrey ..... 58+ 12=70  
August, 500 yards, A. Jenkins ..... 67 scr.=67  
October, 200 yards, Dr. Evan Jones ..... 63+ 6=69  
November, 500 yards, A. Jenkins ..... 69 scr.=69  
December, 200 yards, A. Jenkins ..... 67 scr.=67  
January, 500 yards, A. Jenkins ..... 67 scr.=69  
February, 200 yards, A. Jenkins ..... 67 scr.=67  
March, 500 yards, E. S. Carruthers ..... 66+ 4=70

The cup presented by Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., to the competitor making the second best score was won by Mr. A. Morr. This competition was shot for 44 separate dates during the year, and the total number of entries was 1,072.

Berkley Cup.—Sir H. S. Berkeley, Kt., presented a cup for competition at 100 yards range. The competition is still in progress and will be completed in April.

Medhurst Cup.—Mr. G. H. Medhurst presented a very handsome cup for competition under conditions to be decided by the Committee, who allotted it to be shot for under conditions similar to those of the "China Mail" Cup last year, at 200 yards range at disappearing targets on days to be selected. There have been so far only opportunities for two week-end shoots in this competition.

Douglas Cup.—Mr. H. P. White presented a cup to be called the "Douglas Cup" for competition at 200 yards range, and this is in progress monthly at the Peak Range.

"China Mail" Cup.—The undecided tie between Messrs. P. P. J. Wodehouse, A. W. J. Watt and J. H. Pidgeon left over from last year was shot off in April when Mr. A. W. J. Watt was declared winner with eight hits out of ten shots.

Until and including the month of September trophies were presented by the Association to the members making the three highest scores in each cup competition during each month, but owing to want of funds and to the small numbers competing it was decided by the Committee to present a spoon to the winners only for the remainder of the year.

Pool.—Pool competitions were held in connection with each cup shoot.

China United Service Rifle Association.—At the annual meeting held in April, Mr. A. Jenkins secured the 500 yards championship with the highest possible score of 35.

Interport Challenge Shield.—Messrs. J. H. Pidgeon, A. Jenkins, and J. C. Gow were selected to represent the Association in the interport team match held in October, and were placed 3rd, 5th and 9th.

"White Horse" Trophy.—The match between the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and the Association for the trophy presented by Mr. Mackie of Lagavulin, Scotland, was decided on the 21st December. The Association team was successful in winning the trophy for this, the first year, with the score of 831 against 824 scored by the Volunteer team. Mr. W. G. Stockwood headed the winning side with an aggregate score of 89.

Other Matches.—Friendly matches were shot off against H.M.C. *Waltertitch*, U.S. *Cincinnati* and H.K. Volunteer Troop, when the Association was victorious. The team had, however, to own defeat in June last by the H.K. Volunteer Corps by a margin of 15 points out of 674 made by the Volunteers.

New Competitions for 1908.—The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., has presented three cups for competition in the new year in Classes A, B, and C, according to handicaps. Mr. G. H. Medhurst has presented three handsome cups for competition during the year. The conditions have not yet been decided upon.

Peak Range.—The 800 yards firing point at the Peak Range was opened on the 21st September, when His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., honoured the Association by firing the first shot. Lady Lugard also graced the ceremony with her presence. The completion of this firing point fills a want long felt by members, and it is hoped that more advantage will be taken of the opportunity thus presented for long range shooting than we have had in the past.

The meeting must elect, in accordance with rule 9, a Committee consisting of a Chairman, a Secretary, who will also act as Treasurer, and eight other members. Members who have served during the past year are eligible for election but Mr. W. H. Treich and Davis has resigned and Mr. F. Maitland is going away for long leave and does not seek re-election. His Excellency the Governor has sought the sanction of the Secretary of State to a grant to enable the Association to employ a paid Secretary. That sanction has not yet been received; it will be necessary, therefore, to proceed to the election of an Honorary Secretary, as Mr. E. S. Carruthers is unable to continue to perform the duties of that office. The grant, if sanctioned, will not be continued beyond the current year unless the present strength of the Association is maintained, and there has been, in His Excellency's opinion, an adequate attendance of members at the range during the year.

## MINING IN CHINA.

GOLDFIELDS AND TIN MINES.

His many friends in the F.M.S. will be interested to learn that Mr. Foo Choo Choon has been granted a concession by the Chinese Government to work extensive goldfields and tinfields in the Island of Hainan, near Hongkong.

It may be recalled in this connection that while Mr. Foo Choo Choon was spending a few months of last year in his Fatherland, news reached here that he had visited Hainan Island and discovered there large areas of tin-bearing land as well as some rich deposits of gold.

That there was a deal of truth in those reports is now abundantly manifest, for a few days ago, a wire was received from Peking intimating that documents relating to an extensive mining concession in Hainan, for which Mr. Foo Choon had applied to the Central Government in Peking have now been signed and sealed by the Mining Department and will soon arrive here.

We understand that the concession is a very valuable one, the alluvial soil bearing a high percentage of tin-ore in many places, whilst in other parts of the concession, which is about 17,000 acres in extent, the wash-dirt, from which gold in large quantities is obtainable in many places, has been struck only 3 or 4 feet below the surface.

Thus it is evident Mr. Foo Choon's good luck followed him to China, and we shall probably hear before long a good deal more about the Foo Choon Concession in Hainan, whence large quantities of tin and gold will no doubt be forthcoming in the not very far distant future.

That in the hills and dales of Hainan there were large deposits of gold, tin, coal, and iron has long been rumoured, but it has remained for our enterprising fellow-townsmen to verify the truth of the reports, and we heartily congratulate him upon the success which has attended his efforts to develop the resources of so important a portion of his Fatherland as the picturesque island of Hainan undoubtedly is.—*Times of Malaya*.

## 28 YEARS UNDER CANVAS.

STAINCH LITTLE WOODEN SHIPS THAT STILL SAIL ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Into the Thames, from Aviles, there came, a few days ago, the schooner *Little Pet*, one of those staunchly-built West Country vessels which, for many a long year, have carried on a trade with Newfoundland. The *Little Pet* was built at Fowey twenty-eight years ago. She is only of 75 net tons—no great size, one would think, to have made winter voyages across the stormy Western Ocean.

Put the little wooden ships are stoutly put together, and they are manned by men who are seamen, and know how to handle their craft. A number of tiny traders of this type are owned at Fowey, although the *Little Pet* herself is owned at Par. One owner at the former port has a fleet of nearly a dozen such vessels, most of which are of less than 100 net tons.

We have in our memory (says the *Shipping Gazette*) another well-known old schooner, the *Poss By*, which was lost some few years ago. The *Poss By* used at one time to come right up the Thames to London Bridge, laden with pineapples from the Island. She was, perhaps, one of the latest schooners to bring pineapples in this wise to London, and as she lay at the wharf it was noticeable that she could carry a fine spread of canvas on the long square yards she had on her foremast.

It is strange to realise that the North Atlantic trade affords employment not only for the largest class of passenger liner, but also for the smallest type of long-voyage sailing schooner. The *Little Pet* is nearly thirty years old. Still she is sailing the seas, whilst a number of big steamers launched about the same time have long since passed out of service.

## GOLF.

The monthly competition for the Captain's Cup was held at Happy Valley between March 6th and March 8th. The following cards were returned:—

## CAPTAIN'S CUP.

\* Col. Marlin ..... 88—18 70  
\* M. A. Murray ..... 83—5 78  
R. E. Tomlinson ..... 100—18 82  
R. C. R. Boucher ..... 90—7 83

## POOL.

† R. E. Tomlinson ..... 98—18 74  
A. W. Campbell ..... 89—14 75  
Col. Marlin ..... 68—12 76  
M. A. Murray ..... 83—5 68  
M. C. R. Boucher ..... 87—7 80

\* Winner of Cup.  
† Winner of Pool.

## COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 13th inst.:

During the past week, a slight improvement has taken place in our market which closes with a hardening tendency.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled earlier during the week, and have been sold at \$95. A further drop in the London rate has taken place, and now stands at 75.10.

Marine Insurance.—North China have declined to Tls. 8.3, with sellers at the rate. Sales of Unions have been effected at the reduced rate \$840. Yangtzes are unchanged.

Fire Insurance.—China Fire is quiet at \$89. Hongkong Fire has weakened to \$95 with small sales at the rate; ex the dividend of \$27 per share paid on the 10th inst.

Shipping.—China and Manilla have dropped to \$12. There are buyers of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$181. Star Ferries old and new have improved to \$16 and \$11, respectively at which rates buyers prevail.

Refineries.—A further decline in China Sugars has occurred, and shares can probably be had at \$108. Other stocks under this heading are unaltered.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have been sold at Tls. 14.70. Raubers are quiet at \$8 without business to report.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Geo. Fenwick's are easier at \$14. The report of the Directors of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1907, just issued to shareholders shows a balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account of \$3,876.91. After allowing for Auditor's fees there remain a balance of \$3,726.91 which sum it is proposed to carry forward to new account. Whampoa Docks are in further demand at \$66, but none are obtainable at the rate. In the North, Shanghai Docks have, enquiries at Tls. 8.1, and Hongkong Wharves have been placed at Tls. 21.7.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands at Tls. 106. In their report ending 31st February, 1908, the Directors of this Company state that the balance at credit of Profit and Loss account including the sum of Tls. 3,388.14, brought forward from last account, is Tls. 136,531.43, which they recommend for appropriation as follows:—To pay a dividend of Tls. 6 per share absorbing Tls. 122,000. Transfer to Depreciation and Renewals account, the sum of Tls. 10,000, and carry forward the balance of Tls. 6,531.43. It is further proposed to transfer the sum of Tls. 15,000 at present at credit of Reserve Fund, to Depreciation and Renewals account which account will then amount to Tls. 75,000. Hongkong Hotels have depreciated to \$98 ex the dividend of \$34 paid on the 9th inst. while Hongkong Lands have changed hands at the reduced rates of \$99 and \$98. Humphreys Estates are in further demand at \$10, after sales, Shanghai Lands have been dealt in at Tls. 106.

Cotton Mills.—There are buyers of Ewos at the slightly increased rate of Tls. 54. Hongkong Cottons have been sold, and are wanted at \$9. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without business to report.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$11 and \$12. Green Island Cements have found buyers at \$11. Philippines can be placed at \$78, and South China Morning Posts at \$22. There are Northern buyers of Langkats at Tls. 43.1, and Sumatras have been sold at Tls. 123. Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/10 11/16 on demand. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is 74. Dividends Payable.—Langkats—interim of Tls. 10, for account 1907, payable on the 16th instant. Hongkong Wharves—Final of Tls. 9 for 1907, payable on the 23rd instant. Anglo-French Lands—dividend of Tls. 6, for 1907, payable on the 19th instant.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 1/10 11/16  
Do. demand ..... 1/10 11/16  
Do. 4 months' sight ..... 1/10 11/16  
France—Bank T.T. .... 2.37 1/2  
America—Bank T.T. .... 45.93  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 1.42  
India T.T. .... 142 1/2  
Do. demand ..... 142 1/2  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 74 1/2  
Singapore—Bank T.T. .... 22 1/2 prem.  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 92 1/2  
Java—Bank T.T. .... 113 1/2

## Buying.

1 months' sight L/C ..... 1/11 1/16  
1 months' sight L/C ..... 1/11 5/16  
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York ..... 47  
1 months' sight do. .... 48  
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne ..... 1.11 1/2  
4 months' sight France ..... 2.43 1/2  
6 months' sight do. .... 2.46  
4 months' sight Germany ..... 1.59  
Bar Silver ..... 25 1/2  
Bank of England rate ..... 25 1/2  
Sovereign ..... 810.47

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figs, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—  
On the 14th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen in E. Japan, and fallen over China. Pressure is now highest over a low pressure area is developing over Western China.

Gradients are moderate and fresh to strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.00 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. E. winds, fresh or strong; fine.  
2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.  
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## Intimations.



THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

CO., LD.

AGENTS

FOR THE

FAMOUS

"VICTOR" TALKING MACHINES.

A comprehensive stock

MACHINES &amp; RECORDS.



Hongkong, 27th February, 1908.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. .... Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon .... Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

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## T. BLACKHEAD &amp; Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

etc. etc. etc.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

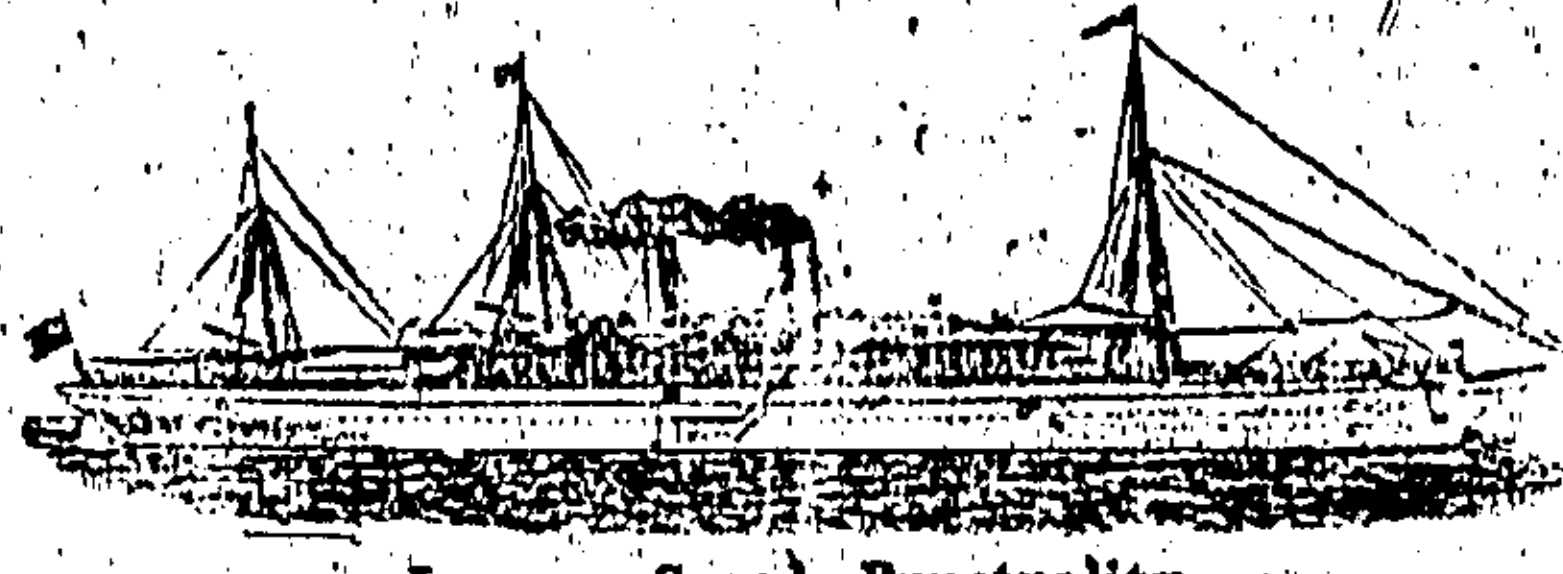
P. &amp; O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, etc.

EVERY KIND OF



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific in the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.  
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

Ship	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"LENNOX"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25th	April 13th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,150	THURSDAY, April 9th	April 27th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,150	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd	May 10th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 25th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 20th	June 18th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, June 4th	June 22nd

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.  
"EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, 10/10. St. Lawrence River Lines or New York 12/10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate, 10/10. Steamers and 1st Class on Railways via St. Lawrence 1/10. Via New York 1/10. First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Inter-die" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to HONGKONG, 14th March, 1908. D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Padder Street and Praya.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On

Ship	Destination	Date	Time
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	SHANGHAI	TUESDAY, 17th Mar.	Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	TUESDAY, 17th Mar.	Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	THURSDAY, 19th Mar.	3 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	FRIDAY, 20th Mar.	4 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	FRIDAY, 27th Mar.	4 P.M.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Katsang*, *Namung* and *Fuking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo and Tientsin. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1908.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For Steamers To Sail

Ship	Destination	Date	Time
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	NINGPO & SHANGHAI	16th Mar.	daylight
HAIPHONG	HAIPHONG	15th Mar.	to A.M.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	16th Mar.	4 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	17th Mar.	"
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	17th Mar.	"
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	18th Mar.	"
CEBU & ILOILO	CEBU & ILOILO	20th Mar.	"
TIENSIN	TIENSIN	21st Mar.	"

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1908.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SUNDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 4th April, at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1908.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship To sail

Ship	Date	Time
"SAINT PATRICK"	SATURDAY, 21st March	5 P.M.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1908.

## Shipping—Steamers.

CIE. DES CHARGEURS  
REUNIS.

All Round the World Line.

For SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO (Tientsin and Beijing), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC COAST, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO, without transshipment.

THIS Steamer, Twin-screw, 15,000, is Newly-Built and has Superior Accommodation for 1st-Class Passengers. Only Single and Double-Berth Cabin, each fitted with Electric Fan, Steam Heaters, Writing Table and Wardrobe. Drawing-room, Smoking-room, Hair Dressing-room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. The best line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China.

Reduced Rates of Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. MILLET, AGENT,  
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

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Hongkong, 14th March, 1908.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, WASH., VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Tremont	9,600	T. W. Garlick	17th Mar.
Superior	9,600	Shotton	9th Apr.
Kumakura	9,600	Cowley	2nd May
Shawmut	9,600	E. V. Roberts	26th Mar.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

1 Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [19-20]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

## THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM," Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908. [286]

## TOMO KISEN KAISHA.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers	Tons	To sail
KASATO MARU	6,100	Some time First half of April

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [118]

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.  
Meals.....\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
and  
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [11]

## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China

Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition

published for despatch by the homeward mail

The daily is recommended as more generally

suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate

reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best

medium for advertising in China. It circulates

largely among all classes of the community,

is the largest daily newspaper, and has a

wide circulation than any journal in the Far

East.

Special attention given to effectively display

ing advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting

advertisements is similar to this, unless we are

instructed to display the advertisement, when

any effective style of type will be adopted.

This standard runs exactly eight lines to the

inch, and about eight words to the line.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

for each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements

can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach

the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than

noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements

will be repeated and charged for until counter-

manded.

## JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European

supervision, well turned out, free from errors,

and remarkably cheap at

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on

application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.,

1, Ice House Road,

Hongkong.

## HEROIC RESCUE AT SEA.

IN SOME OF THE "WINDSOR" IS SAVED.

(W.A.), Feb. 9.

The steamer *Windsor*, bound for Hongkong, which was wrecked on the Abrolhos Islands off the West Australian coast on 2 Feb., has broken up.

The high sea rendered it a matter of the crew extremely hazardous. Fifteen and others effected many heroic rescue of the surf.

Five of the *Windsor's* off three apprentices, and 16 Chinese were saved.

Capt. Walters, the master, Jones, chief officer, and Mr. Jinkins, chief engineer, were drowned.—*Reuter*.

## LYNCHERS AT HK.

MOR HANGS A NEGRO ON TELEPH. POLE.

Brookhaven (Mississippi) Feb. 10. A mob of 20,000 persons attacked a posse of deputy sheriffs and a company of militia specially assigned for the purpose the Governor while they were escorting a court-house here a negro who was used of criminally assaulting a respectable white woman.

Some shots were fired, and two men in the crowd were wounded. The mob seized the prisoner and hanged him on a telegraph pole within a hundred yards of the court-house.

The lynchers included some of the prominent planters in Lincoln County, the assault was committed, and they began to pull the body from the pole in the daylight. No masks were worn, and it was no attempt at concealment.

The first rush for the prisoner was successful, the soldiers being back the crowd with their clubbed rifles, and on the mob ring to the attack, the order to fire was given the troops were swept off their feet.

The judge who was to have tried the case witnessed the lynching, but was powerless to prevent it.—*Reuter*.

## FURCIOUS WHALE'S FAI.

MAMMOTH MAMMAL WHICH CHARGED ATLANTIC LINER DEAD IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

A huge dead whale is now floating about the English Channel, off the coast of Cornwall constituting a serious danger to navigation. His fate is a sad one.

Last week the whale was struck a glancing blow by the Hamburg-American liner *Faust* Bismarck. This annoyed the whale, and so drew off a little way and charged full at the liner, making the huge ship quiver from stem to stern.

His bad temper was his undoing, and yesterday his huge carcass was sighted by the captain of the steamship *Reggie*, which has arrived at Plymouth. The captain reports that the whale is 140 ft. long and stands 9 ft. out of the water.

## Intimations.

THE  
EASTERN CYCLE Co.

3, ARSENAL STREET,  
WANCHAI.

## BICYCLES—BICYCLES.

## CHEAP SALE.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY.  
COMMENCING FROM JANUARY 10, 1908.

## MACHINES

FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN FITTED with 2 and 3 SPIT GEAR,

OF ALL GRADES and GUARANTEED ENGLISH MAKES.

All Prices to suit individual requirements.

## BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.

LAMPS (gas and oil), BELLS, TYRES, CYCLOMETERS, INFLATORS, SPANNERS, and EVERY OTHER REQUISITE FOR CYCLISTS.

## NEW BICYCLES FOR HIRE.

REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN. EXCHANGES EFFECTED.

## THE

## EASTERN CYCLE CO.,

3, ARSENAL STREET,  
WANCHAI.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. [111]

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superior will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. [64]

50 PER CENT  
LESS.

WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE  
STOCK OF

BICYCLES and  
ACCESSORIES

at 50 % less than usual  
prices for one week only,

to clear our old stock  
and make room for our

new shops at Nos. 33 &  
35, Des Vœux Road.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOKIA &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$13,500,000 \$350,000 }	\$2,000,387	{ Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$595 sales London £75.10 }
National Bank of China, Limited	9,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907	...	\$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$19,058 \$42,919 Tls. 125,000 Tls. 48,942 }	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$450,407 £125,177 Tls. 157,151 \$850,000 \$159,143 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$13,132 }	Tls. 204,414	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906=Tls. 2.65 }	6 %	Tls. 83 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$450,407 £125,177 Tls. 157,151 \$850,000 \$159,143 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$13,132 }	1,460,450	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 33/- for 1906 }	5 %	\$840
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$40	{ \$1,000,000 \$159,143 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$13,132 }	\$394,520	\$1/- for year ending 31.12. 5	...	{ \$152 1/2 \$140 buyers }
Do. (new)	4,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$159,143 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$13,132 }	...	\$2 and bonus \$2 for 1906	9 %	\$89
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$159,143 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$13,132 }	\$1,243,2	\$27 1/2 for 1906	9 %	\$295 ex div.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$159,143 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$13,132 }	\$1,243,2	\$27 1/2 for 1906	9 %	\$295 ex div.
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,500 \$204,638 \$50,988 }	\$165	\$1/- for 1906	...	\$12
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500 \$6,888 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30. 1907	10 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$75,000 \$204,638 \$50,988 }	16,437	{ \$12/- and bonus making in all \$24/- for year ending 31.12.07 }	7 1/2 %	\$29
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	10,000	£5	£5	{ £75,000 \$204,638 \$50,988 }	63,694	\$1/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$2.24 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$39 \$27 }
Do. (Deferred)	10,000	£5	£5	{ £75,000 \$204,638 \$50,988 }	63,694	\$1/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$2.24 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$39 \$27 }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$204,638 \$50,988 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1907	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 45 sellers Tls. 49 buyers 44/6 }
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$204,638 \$50,988 }	Tls. 14,510	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	...
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$2,500 \$6,888 }	\$137	{ \$1.00/- for year ending 30.4.1907 \$0.50 }	3 1/2 %	\$26 buyers \$13 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$2,500 \$6,888 }	...	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 \$4,393 }	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 14.70 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 \$4,393 }	£11,556	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$450,000 \$10,218 }	10,218	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000 \$8,815 }	\$3,556	Final of \$14 making \$34 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$53 ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$10,218 }	\$44,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	8 %	\$96 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	45,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$28,410 }	Tls. 10,459	Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 81 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$28,410 }	Tls. 23,227	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 217 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 \$10,908 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100 ex div.
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$250,000 \$10,908 }	\$10,908	\$24 for year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$24 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$751,845 \$10,908 }	\$9,178	\$1.84 for 1906	...	\$12
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$10,908 }	\$125	Final of \$4 making \$4 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$98
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,908 }	\$35,915	Final of \$34 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$700 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,908 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 %	\$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$10,908 }	1653	\$14 for 1907	7 %	\$25
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 \$10,908 }	Tls. 107,517	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 106 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	2,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$125,000 \$10,908 }	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$49
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 \$23,276 }	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 24 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 544 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$23,276 }	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 %	\$50 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 \$23,276 }	Tls. 8,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.06 (8 1/2 %)	...	Tls. 55 sellers
Loou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 \$23,276 }	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 2,000,000 \$23,276 }	Tls. 20,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 270
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299 \$10,908 }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$71
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$120,000 \$10,908 }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$124
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$200,000 \$10,908 }	Tls. 5,995	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$10,908 }	25,000	60 cents for year ended 31.2.06	...	16 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$10,908 }	3,93	80 cents for 1907	9 %	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$187,500 \$10,908 }	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 %	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$10,908 }	\$16,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$144 sales
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$10,908 }	\$15,002	\$24 for year ending 28.2.07	9 1/2 %	\$24 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$10,908 }	\$2,953	11 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$10,908 }	\$4,578	Final of \$5 making in all \$10 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$225
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$10,908 }	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$26 sales
Maatschappij tot Rijp. Boort en Landbouwplaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 \$10,908 }	Tls. 17,127	Final of Tls. 74 and bonus of Tls. 24 making in all Tls. 98 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 434 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$10,908 }	\$2,655	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 %	\$2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$10,908 }	...	None	...	\$74 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$10,908 }	Nil.	Interim of Tls. 34 for account 1907	...	Tls. 10 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,200,000 \$10,908 }	Tls. 7,990	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323 \$10,908 }	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 8,000 \$10,908 }	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 123 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 \$10,908 }	Tls. 8,491	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old)	...	Tls. 375 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ £1,900,000 \$10,908 }	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 11/3 for account 1907 (new)	...	\$22
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$10,908 }	\$41,934	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$6 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$10,908 }	\$478	Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 4,000 \$10,908 }	Tls. 111	50 cents for 1907	5 %	\$10 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$10,908 }	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Panders shares for yr. end 31.5.07	8 %	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,908 }	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$10,908 }	...	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$54 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$10,908 }	...	...	...	...

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## RAILS.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

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(Through Bills of Lading, issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"MARMORA," Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for MARSEILLES and LONDON, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and London will be forwarded without transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1908.

## The S.S. "TONKIN."

Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo, also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. POLYNESIESE ..... 31st March.

S.S. TOURANE ..... 14th April.

S.S. ARMAND BEHIC ..... 28th April.

J. MILLET, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

## THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 31st March.

Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908.

## Intimations.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

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## DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

The Whisky of Great Age

**DEWAR'S**

IMPERIAL

John Dewar & Sons Ltd

Sole Agents. BUMANN &amp; BERBLINGER.

15, 16 &amp; 17, Colonnade Road, Central.



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5717

號二十月二年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

大拜禮

號四十月三英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.  
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satisfactoriness or otherwise of the Chinese engagements in connection with their undertaking for the patrol of the West River. It is hardly likely that the British Admiral's visit can have any bearing on the question of the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru* last month, which has since been the subject of negotiations between the three Governments concerned, viz., the Governments of China, Japan and Portugal.

#### BRITISH POST OFFICE AT TIENTSIN.

During last year voluminous correspondence passed between the Postal Authorities at Hongkong, the Colonial Government and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and the British community at Tientsin on the subject of the British Post Office at the Northern port. Reference was made to the subject by the chairman at the annual meeting of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce on the 24th ult. Alluding to the subject the Chairman said:—After considerable correspondence and much cabling, the Hongkong Government agreed to keep the Post Office open until 30th September, 1908, on the British Municipal Council guaranteeing the estimated deficit of \$7,500. This, he need hardly say, was an unsatisfactory position, and the British Municipal Council were not likely to continue their subsidy for another term. The Committee of the Chamber have been in communication with the Manchester Chamber, who have represented the matter to the London Chamber and trusted they would be successful in preventing the closing next September. It did not appear that the Hongkong Government was likely to give way on the matter, owing to the expenditure that would be laid on the revenues of Hongkong, and he could only hope that a subsidy would be granted, them by the home Government to enable the local Post Office to be kept open. He might perhaps be allowed to say that the rule of the Hongkong Postmaster not to permit current accounts, as was done in other local post offices, appeared to be a factor in reducing the receipts. If such facilities were granted they would probably find the office more largely patronised than at present. Before leaving the subject, he would like to express the thanks of the Chamber to the Governor of Hongkong for his courtesy and for the assistance he had rendered them, and also to the local representatives of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., for all they had done on that behalf. There seemed to be a belief in some quarters that because the B.M.C. had given a guarantee, it was their business to do what they could to get the matter arranged without a further grant from Tientsin. He would say that the guarantee was given by the B.M.C. on the distinct understanding that the Chamber should deal energetically with the matter, and they would doubtless instruct their incoming committee to continue negotiations with that view.

#### AN AMBITIOUS CHINESE SHIP-PING SCHEME.

(9th March.)

For some time past, in fact ever since the question of the patrolling of the West River became an immediate matter of practical politics, agitators in Canton and Wuchow have been assiduously at work seeking to form what they held to be a patriotic scheme having as its object the organisation of a fleet of steamships which would ply between Wuchow and Canton in the first instance, and later on would embrace Hongkong within its ports of call. The latest development shows that the originators of the idea contemplate with equanimity a much larger sphere of operations which would extend the work of the fleet to the four corners of the earth. That such a scheme should have been conceived at all under the present circumstances is not surprising, especially when we recall the various projects which the march of events has brought in its train. Many of these schemes have proved abortive, some have been realised and there are others yet in the chrysalis stage, but how weak is the fabric of the gigantic venture now under consideration may be realised from an examination of the prospectus which has been issued by the promoters at Canton, an inkling of which has been presented to our readers by our well-informed correspondent at the Southern capital of China. But before dealing with the question, we wish to refer to the extraordinary action which the promoters of this round-the-world steamship line thought fit to take, when they sent a special delegation to Hongkong with the view of securing the co-operation of the directorate of the Tung Wa Hospital of this Colony. It need hardly be remarked that the Tung Wa Hospital is an eleemosynary institution pure and simple, incorporated under the laws of Hongkong and existing principally on the contributions of generous residents in the Colony. Yesterday, the deputation, headed by a gentleman of taotai rank, approached the Tung Wa directors, and we must say at once that we cannot withhold from the directorate our admiration for the strictly proper attitude which they adopted, in offering the cold shoulder to the representatives of a commercial enterprise which is even yet in the embryonic stage. It was the object of the deputation, we understand, to obtain some sort of conference in order that the assistance of the Tung Wa Hospital might be secured for the raising of capital—which, by the way, is not stated—by the donation of the Liang Yuet Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company. Before the deputation did more than present themselves at the Tung Wa Hospital they were politely

informed by the directorate that they must have mistaken their place of visitation, since the work and object of the Hospital were the care, maintenance and treatment of the sick, and it was entirely outside the province of the institution to consider matters of a purely commercial character. On the other hand, there was in Hongkong a body known as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Whether the deputation made their views and wishes known to that Chamber later in the day is not of any moment in this connection. But in the interests of the public and of that large class of the Chinese community who are not in a position to be guided in the matter of commercial or financial undertakings, we desire to record with no uncertain voice our absolute unbelief in the possibility of the company achieving the realisations which are furnished with such abandon in the prospectus. It is the evident purpose of those concerned with the flotation of the company to appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the hoi-poi-toi of South China, for we cannot so underestimate the intelligence of the better class, and the better informed section of our Chinese fellow-citizens as to believe that they would be led astray by the specious promises and cheap patriotism which pervades the prospectus referred to. Within the past few years there have arisen not a few companies having as their object the participation in the river traffic, but one after another they have fallen on evil days and have had to enter into liquidation as soon as the initial capital provided by sanguine investors had been expended. Those trading on the West River, even including the powerful Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, with its excellent organisation, efficient management and strict economy, have found the river trade most unprofitable, leading first of all to the sale of the special steamers built for the line and afterwards to the building of two more economical boats which to-day barely pay their way on the river. Then the trade between Canton and Macao carried on by a small boat of the dimensions of the *Lungshan* proved so unremunerative that the vessel had to be temporarily withdrawn from the run. The competition on the Hongkong-Macao route resulted so ruinously that the owners of the *Wingchei* had to put the vessel up to public auction, by order of the mortgagees. And trade between this port and Canton with the large number of steamers on the run only offer a hand-to-mouth existence. So that without proceeding to analyse critically the prospectus of the Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company, we may offer the prediction that its career, if ever it be floated, will be of the shortest duration. There is but one point to which we need refer before reproducing the wonderful prospectus, in question, and that is although the promoters project lines of steamers to Europe, America, Australia and, indeed, to all parts of the world after the model, which they quote, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, no mention is made of the capital amount deemed necessary for such a huge undertaking, or of the initial cost of the fleet, or of the working account, or of its prospective revenue. The promoters anticipate, however, to be able to pay an annual rate of interest of ten per cent., in addition to which another ten per cent. is promised out of the net profits in payment of the staff managing the shipping business. With these observations we leave to the critical intelligence of our readers the further analysis of the prospectus, a translation of which follows:—"To restore the right of patrolling the West River we should stand for the cause of our brethren! Notice of raising capital for the Liang Yuet Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company. (1) British boats on the West River consist of only two vessels, the *Sunam* and the *Nanning*. As soon as a piracy takes place, a pretext is made for despatching troops. This is a question of life and death to our two Kwang provinces. To preserve our sovereign rights we, brethren, should raise the capital and take steps at once. (2) Chinese residents in foreign ports are ill-treated for foreigners. Day by day they long for the help of Chinese-owned ships. For the cause of our brethren we ought to get without delay first class steamers plying between Shanghai, Japan, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, and other ports, and plying between Annam, Saigon, Southern Seas, Singapore, Australia and other ports so as to help our brethren at home and abroad. (3) With a capital of Yen 6,000,000 the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in only twenty odd years, have increased their fleet to more than 80 steamers, sailing on the Pacific and between the various countries of Europe and America. After paying dividends they have now accumulated a capital of one hundred odd millions of dollars. With a capital of \$1,000,000 the China Merchants S. N. Co., after paying dividends, is now estimated to be worth not less than ten million dollars. Everybody knows the great profit made by steamers. (4) The population of Japan is only some 50,000,000 people. The passage and traffic of a population of 50,000,000 have rendered possible great profits to their steamers. As we Chinese are ten times more than the Japanese and our trade extends to every part of the globe, we entertain no fear that our freight and passenger business will not be prosperous. So we have a better hope of success. (5) The amount for each share in the Steamship Company is \$5 to be called up in the second month. Owing to the urgent necessity of preparing steamers of our own, it is agreed by all that the share must be paid up in full. As to the management, the members of the 73 Guilds will sign their names and co-operate with the merchants of the various ports. The business of the steamers has nothing to do with the authorities. All the capital will

be used for getting ships and there will be no risk of loss through the failure of those to whom we make deposits. (6) At the various ports in the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans we find not a single steamship flying the dragon flag. This is a great loss of face to China. We have repeatedly received letters from various ports at home and abroad. On account of the patrolling rights of the West River everywhere are established associations of the fellow-countrymen of the two Kwang provinces. They hope sincerely that the capital will be raised at once for getting steamers ourselves. An inauguration takes place now at Canton and representatives will be sent to Annam, Siam, the Southern Seas, Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco to establish branches for taking in shares at the places where Chinese assemble. In order that the management of the passage and freight business in part will be entrusted to the branches there so as to ensure prosperity. (7) There are a great many of us Chinese versed in navigation. Owing to lack of steamers in our country they have been cheaply employed by foreigners. For the sake of our brethren we must get a large number of steamers. (8) Most people of China cannot go to foreign countries to get a livelihood. If our merchants have vessels now, our brethren will find it easy to go abroad in future. (9) There will be steamers at home and abroad running for the benefit of our brethren at all times, and in time of war they may be used as transports for troops and supplies. (10) The quantity of rice inland is not sufficient for consumption, and steamers are relied upon for conveyance of supplies. When Chinese merchants have steamers of their own for conveying rice there will be no need to depend upon foreigners. (11) The business of the steamers will be commenced at once. As there will be no credit or loan, profits may be realised every day. There will be no risk of loss as the steamers will be insured. (12) As a great number of sailors and workmen will be employed on the steamers we will follow the way adopted by the management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. In after days when we increase our number of steamers to tens or hundreds our Chinese workmen will have a new means of obtaining a livelihood. (13) The interest on the capital of the steamers will be ten per cent. per annum. And in addition to that, ten per cent. out of the net profits will be paid to the staff managing the shipping business and the remainder will go to the shareholders. (14) Owing to getting steamers speedily the capital will be collected fully at once. The interest on the capital will be distributed in the following year in accordance with the regulations. There will be no postponement, so that the custom of merchants will be adhered to. Respectful notice of the members of the 73 Guilds of the Kwangtung province."

#### THE BANK RATE.

The acuteness of the financial crisis in America, which had its reflex in London and farther afield in the Far East, may be taken, as having been altogether relieved. The latest wire from London received in the Colony this morning announces the fact that the rate of discount on the Bank of England has gone down to 3½ per cent. During the latter end of 1907 it will be recalled that the collapse of the various financial institutions in New York brought about a stringency in the money market. The vaults of the Bank of England were partially depleted in order to meet the demands of the States; hence the Bank rate of discount rose by leaps and bounds until it attained almost a record. Such a state of affairs could not but bring about also a drain on surplus money available in Hongkong especially when the remitting rate for T. T. was favourable to the sending away of available cash in the Colony. Now, however, that the rate has gone below its normal level and exchange at the same time has kept much below the 2s. rate to the dollar, there is every reason to believe that money sent out from Hongkong for profitable investment in London at a high rate of exchange can be re-transferred to Hongkong with sufficient margin of profit in the difference between the then existing rate of exchange and that ruling to-day. At the same time there should be no excuse for Colonial funds being allowed to remain in London since the interest is so much below that obtainable in the local market. It is to be hoped that funds once returned to the Colony will find ready and profitable outlet for investment in Colonial and Eastern securities, for there is an abundance of such at the present time at the service of those with ready money at their disposal.

#### THE "TATSU MARU" INCIDENT.

(10th March.)

It will be observed that it is reported on authority from Tokio that the Japanese Government are taking a serious view of the recent seizure of a Japanese steamer, the *Tatsu Maru*, which had on board a certain consignment of arms and ammunition, which the Chinese Customs declared were intended for rebel use in China, but which the representatives of the ship's agents declared were duly shipped on bill of lading to a trader in Macao, for which port the ship was bound. At the time of the seizure the steamer was lying at anchor to wait for the tide and for a pilot, and was in Portuguese waters as is asserted. The Chinese Customs people declare that she was in Chinese waters when taken possession of. If the Chinese could prove which would be difficult in the face of the regular documents that the arms were to be smuggled into Chinese territory, that would be material to the case for seizure.

That is the view which is expressed in a leading article in the *Singapore Free Press* on this question. Our Southern contemporary devotes much space in its editorial columns to a criticism of the incident now invested with so much international interest, and in the course of its article continues:—"But in Japan, from what we can see, it is strongly held that there was no irregularity and that as a consequence the arrest and confiscation of the ship, for not less than that is the claim of the 'anton Viceroy, are altogether illegal. One Japanese paper, the *Hochi Shimbun*, has a telegram from Moji saying that before shipping the arms and ammunition at Kobe, the permission of the port authorities was duly obtained and that the vessel sailed at Moji. We also note that representatives of the Shipping Union of Japan have held a meeting in Tokio and have passed a resolution that the seizure of the *Tatsu Maru* was illegal, inasmuch as the ship's procedure had been altogether regular and in no sense contrary to law. The arms and ammunition were shipped by a Japanese firm in Osaka and consigned to a Portuguese in Macao. While the Canton authorities may have suspected that these arms might be ultimately disposed of in Macao in such a way that they might in time find their way into China it is not easy to see on what ground the capture of the *Tatsu Maru* can be justified. However that may be, the point of primary importance is that the Japanese Government have expostulated with Peking and hold the Imperial Government liable for the action taken under the authority of the Viceroy at Canton." After citing the differences arising out of the Hainan railway, and the pretty little quarrel of somewhat long standing over a wedge of territory close to the mouth of the Amur river, named Chientao or Hientsao, the *Free Press* concludes its well-considered observations with the following remarks:—"It is then by the light of these two existing disputes, in neither of which can it be said that the conduct of the Chinese side is such as to convince Japan, or for the matter of that anybody else, of China's good-faith, that we have to consider the statement that Japan has peremptorily demanded from Peking an apology for the arrest and declared confiscation of the *Tatsu Maru* and the restoration of the ship. The real importance of the incident is that it has been precipitated just at the moment when Japan's long suffering at China's procrastination and double-dealing over two other disputes must be very near an end. Japan's patience, as we all observed, was miraculous during the diplomatic crisis that preceded the Russo-Japanese war. But when it came to an end, her destroyers were instantly at work outside Port Arthur, with what result the world well knows. When Japan is peremptory, the time for diplomatic talk is gone, and China will be prudent to come to terms before it is too late." How diametrically opposed are the views of another writer on this same question may be quoted the leading article appearing in the *China Gazette* of the 6th inst. Our editorial has some trenchant remarks to offer on the *Tatsu Maru* incident. The writer says:—"The affair of the seizure of the gun-running Japanese steamer, the *Tatsu Maru* (formerly known as the Blue Funnel liner *Polypheus*) has suddenly become a vital issue between China and Japan. As we have repeatedly stated in these columns, the question was sure to be seized upon by Japan as a peg upon which to hang a quarrel with China; with the object of making new demands, and so diverting public attention at home from the failure which Japan's foreign policy has sustained in so many other directions abroad. At the same time, if China did not immediately bow submissively, it was foreseen from the first in well-informed circles that there was a danger that out of this small spark a great conflagration might easily arise which our ally could make the occasion for the exaction of an indemnity which would indefinitely hamper her in some measure for the terrible disappointment which she sustained by the Peace of Portsmouth and her inability to exact even a farthing of the expected indemnity from Russia. She has now resorted to open threats of force towards China, which from a military point of view is helpless, oblivious of all right, if China does not yield to all of Japan's demands instantly, and apologise for what the Tokio statesmen insolently term the "outrage" upon the Japanese flag by hauling it down from the arms-smuggling craft and replacing it by the Chinese ensign. She further demands the immediate release of the guilty steamer and we believe, though it has not yet been formulated in Baron Hayashi's formal communication to the Wai-Wai, also an indemnity for the alleged loss sustained by the precious Japanese gentry engaged in arming the rebellious factions and malcontents in southern China, by the seizure of their vessel. The quibble about the proper permits having been obtained at Kobe, the consignment of arms to Macao being made in the name of a Japanese firm, to a Chinese firm, registered as Portuguese subjects, and doubtless one of the numerous agents of the malcontents in South China, will not hold water; nor will the plea that the vessel was seized in Portuguese waters; and Japan to cut the matter short, proposes to solve it by the readiest means at her command, namely, the employment of superior force, without the slightest regard to the justice or the merits of China's position or whether China is the proper power to apply to if the Japanese contention as to the exact status of the vessel where the *Tatsu Maru* was seized

in her nefarious operations is tenable. That China is entitled to take proper measures for the restriction of the nefarious trade in arms which is being carried on from Japan, through which the rebellious movement in Kwangtung and other southern provinces is maintained, no one can deny, nor the righteousness of China's contention, in which even Japan tacitly admits Chink is right on this point, but decries that the arms were being smuggled because, forsooth, the Kobe harbour authorities, who doubtless are in constant collusion with the gun-runners from that port, having given their consent to the export operations the illicit transaction thereby becomes perfectly regular! The peremptory nature of Japan's demands admits of no further delay on China's part, and we see no way out of it for China except for her to yield as gracefully as she can to the inevitable and boy to the overwhelming argument of superior force and promptly releasing the offending vessel. This is all she can do; but we believe that if she does this and thereby avoids the consequences which Japan so ardently desires to follow, and if China will address a friendly Note of explanation and remonstrance to all the Great Powers, she will be taking the most effective step she can in the matter. In such a Note the full circumstances of the seizure and the offence involved should be given for the information of all the world, and China should explain how she, forced by threats of brute force by Japan, yielded rather than break so soon against the "peace of the East" about which our Allies are so constantly expressing their solicitude. At the same time she should point out how by the release of the gun-running Japanese vessel her only means of defence against the over-running of the country by armed hordes of rebels has been taken out of her hands; and she should ask the Powers to concert measures to prevent the continuance of such dangerous and disgraceful proceedings, and such outrageous demands as now confront her. We are sure that the moral effect of a judiciously worded Note of this character to all the Powers would be extremely great and would put China in the true light in this case, where she is most undoubtedly in the right, while Japan's hypocritical professions of friendship and just dealing would be demonstrated at their full valuation before all the world. China's notion a position to meet the situation by the employment of such weapons as Japan proposes to bring against her if she does not yield, and we trust that no excuse will be given to Japan to take advantage of the situation, which we have no hesitation in saying she has deliberately created with the ulterior objects in view which we have above explained. Japan's position from the standpoint of International Law is utterly and indefensibly wrong, but this phase of the question we propose to discuss more fully to-morrow. Under the terms of the new Japanese alliance, Japan is bound to communicate with her Ally upon all matters affecting the common interests of both and in view of this agreement it would be interesting to know how far Japan has communicated with the British Foreign Office upon the *Tatsu Maru* affair and the attitude which she has taken thereon. Of course Great Britain's attitude would depend entirely upon whether China or Japan was considered the aggressor in the present case; and, however speciously Japan may succeed in representing her action to the statesmen in Downing Street, there are no two opinions among the British residents in the Far East about the nature and intention of her present action and her menacing towards helpless China. If then in the future other powers have cause to complain of disturbances or armed outrages upon their subjects or rebellious movements in which their interests are involved, say, for instance, if the British and Chinese Corporation find such a state of affairs in Chekiang province, what answer will China give when she is called to account? She will assuredly be right if she says: "Gentlemen, I have done my best to maintain order within my provinces and tried to keep the lawless elements from getting modern weapons into their hands. But when I caught them bringing in shiploads of guns from Japan and seized their ship in *flagrante delicto* was I not immediately confronted by the overwhelming naval forces of that country with the peremptory demand that I should release the offenders and apologise and pay indemnity for catching them red-handed?" Who will deny the justice of such a retort, or that Japan who has signed so many treaties, having for their ostensible object the protection of China's integrity, has been the cause of China's helplessness to put down a new outbreak of worse than Boxer fanaticism.

#### THE SELECT GOVERNMENT ACADEMY AT THE EAST END.

(11th March.)

An astonishing revelation of the manner in which the hard-earned money of the taxpayers is practically thrown away for the benefit of the few was given in the report of the headmaster of the Victoria School at the prize distribution today. Let us say at once that we entirely believe in the principle that the Government is bound to provide the rising generation of the Colony with a sound and adequate elementary education in order to fit its future citizens for the business of life. That does not mean, however, that the Government should supplement that education with a secondary course of study at the expense of the taxpayers, for that the elementary education should be furnished by an unnecessary charge on the rates. Nor does it mean that the Government should erect barriers of discrimination between the various communities in Hongkong. There is something absolutely repulsive in the arbitrary and

#### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

#### SIR ARTHUR MOORE'S VISIT TO CANTON.

(9th March.)

The Admiral left early this morning on his despatch vessel—the *Aurora*—on a visit to Canton. What the immediate purport of the visit, it is, of course, not stated; but our Canton correspondent, in his communication received this morning, states that H.E. the Viceroy was to receive Sir Arthur Moore in company with the British Consul-General some time to-day. It is not improbable that the Commander-in-Chief may ascertain the



Where did you learn your English?—In Australia.

Were you born there?—Yes, in Sydney.

How long ago have you returned?—Six years.

Are you a Christian?—Yes.

Mr. Morrell (to the interpreter)—Is she sworn?

The Court.—Yes.

(Proceeding).—Were you married according to the Chinese law?—Yes.

So that the marriage is not binding?—My mother-in-law would not have it performed in any other way.

Although you are a Christian?—Yes.

And you did not care?—No.

Where were you married?—In Canton.

Do you know the street?—No.

Do you know the date?—No.

Such an important event and you cannot remember the date or where the ceremony occurred?—Yes.

How old is your child?—About three years.

Can you remember the house in which you were married?—Yes. It was my mother-in-law's house.

That is to say your husband's mother?—Yes.

Does your husband speak English?—Very little.

You had a tutor to teach him English, did you not?—Yes.

Who was he?—Mr. Kane.

What did you pay him?—\$50 per month.

How many months did he teach him English?—Six or seven months.

Does Kane still visit the house?—Yes.

Does he draw any salary now?—No.

Since when?—Before the Chinese New Year.

Now, now, was it not before his case with the Tobacco Company?—No, before that.

If I remember reading the case he was still teaching up to that time?—No.

Can you describe the house in which you were married?—I don't think so.

Do you know how the bride—meaning you—was received in the house?—I don't know what you mean.

Is it not part of the Chinese ceremony to receive the bride?—I don't understand.

Was it in the morning or in the evening?—In the evening.

So you do understand?—Yes.

Did you notice anything particular in the room?—It was a big room.

Was it the *shung lau*—(laughter)?—What? (Laughter).

The interpreter was then requisitioned and the pronunciation was done a trifle better.

Did you see the go-between?—Oh, I see I mean the *joss*. (Laughter).

Mr. Morrell.—Was there any *joss*?—No.

No ancestral shrine?—No.

Do you recollect who were present?—Lots of his (meaning her husband's) friends.

Do you know some?—Lots of cousins, aunts and friends.

Who was the go-between?—I was a stranger to the place.

But you were one of the contracting parties?—Yes.

How arranged the marriage?—My father.

Did you see the go-between?—No.

Do you know if there was one?—I do not know if any were brought there.

Were you married in Australia before you came here?

The witness looked surprised and replied in the negative.

You were married to nobody else?—Certainly not.

Do you know at what hour the boats from Canton arrive here daily?—Do you mean in the afternoon?

Yes.—About 3 to 4 o'clock.

The hearing was further adjourned.

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### WUCHOW NOTES.

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#### IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

Wuchow, 11th March, 1908.

The Governor of Kwangsi Province has imported, through Messrs. Carlowsky & Co. of Canton, three thousand Mauser rifles of the 1884 pattern, and a million and a half of ammunition. The above arrived here on the 7th instant, in a towed lighter and were accompanied by a representative of the above firm. The officials took delivery of these arms at the Police pontoon, under Customs supervision, each case being carefully tallied out. An occasional case of rifles and cartridges was opened and tested on the spot by various Chinese officials, much to the indignation of some of the cargo boat men, whose barges were moored in the river vicinity, and who were not quite safe, judging by the careless way some of the officials handled the fire arms. The prefect of the city fired a shot into the water, which created a miniature water-spout and quite drenched the official in question, in addition to which the gun 'kicked' like a mule. The prefect hastily dropped his rifle, and attended to his personal discomforts.

The arms, after being unloaded, were packed back, and carted to the cases, which were afterwards nailed up, and passed as being in good order and fit for use. The above importation, being the second one since the Chinese New Year, is intended for distribution amongst the troops stationed between Nanning and Linchow, where the rebellion, it is alleged, is assuming serious proportion. A few Hunanese soldiers have arrived in Wuchow to escort this shipment of arms to its destination.

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#### KIDNAPPING.

The local officials are much-concerned over the question of kidnapping. Numerous complaints have been received from Nanning of the mysterious disappearance of a number of children from that port and the local officials have been asked to keep a strict watch on the capture of kidnappers, and the return to Nanning of kidnapped children. The local water police are keenly on the alert, and every craft is now being carefully inspected prior to leaving the port.

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#### STAGNATION OF TRADE.

Wuchow, from a trade point of view, is simply stagnant just now. Both the imports and exports of the market decrease, and the steamers on the West River have for the past two months been getting but poor freights. Ten native firms of importance closed up after the Chinese new year settlements and this has largely affected some of the smaller imports. Live stock, one of the staple exports from this port, shows not only a decrease, but practically a cessation of business. With the exception of a couple of the big piece goods hong, who have built up a 4 or foreign style godown, the business side up at the Fuh Ho which was destroyed by fire last September, remains a heap of ruins, and there are no signs of clearing the debris or rebuilding. The present stagnation is attributed to a tight money market, and the present rate of exchange and also to the curtailment in credit of a number of local business houses.

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#### THE KOLUIN.

The Koluin points out that American trade in Manchuria has shown a remarkable advance since the Russo-Japanese War, especially the trade in American oil, which is driving Russian oil out of the market. Thus it seems that Japan fought Russia for the import of American oil. Other American products are similarly advancing. Exports from America to Manchuria last year are expected to amount to \$5,000,000 gold, including materials for the South Manchuria Railway.



THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
CO., LTD.

## HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, King's Buildings, at noon, last Saturday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and the statement of accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1907, with the report of the directors, and to discuss any matter that may be completely brought before the meeting. Mr. W. Hutton Potts (Chairman of Directors), Messrs. J. P. W. Noble (directors), Messrs. P. C. Potts, L. Cheung Shiu, E. B. Kadorie, C. D. Haskell, F. Mailand, W. E. Clarke, A. Turner, Chan Chai Nam, E. J. Chapman and C. Mooney (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—With your approval we will accept the report and accounts as read. It is with regret that we have again to place before you an account showing a further reduction in profits, the shortage being over \$18,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1906. This is caused by the continued falling off in those departments which in previous years have proved the most profitable, and to the unfortunate collapse of part of the side verandah of the east wing in August last, depriving the hotel of the use of many rooms. There does not appear to be any prospect of an early increase in returns as although the falling off in bars, etc., has for the moment ceased, we have now to suffer loss from further decrease in the rooms available in the old building and in the rents of shops vacated and to be vacated shortly. Considerable economy has been effected in the various departments and we expect to make large reductions in the coal bill as soon as the gas engines are working. During the period under review three electric lifts have been installed, also telephones and fire alarm bells on each floor and one new gas engine is in good working order. Your Board have given a lot of time to the consideration of the best building to take the place of the old part of the hotel and they hope in the next few months to place their recommendations before you when they will have to ask you for new capital. Three schemes were considered and the one finally recommended, will, I trust, be adopted, as when completed your hotel should be in a first-class position to meet all requirements of residents and transients for many years to come. Until all tenders are received it is impossible for me to give a reliable estimate of the cost, but I would remark that it is likely that the amount of new capital to be called up will exceed the three lacs mentioned by your chairman at the last general meeting of the company. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to reply to any questions to the best of my ability.

There were no questions asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Turner seconded.—Carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne was re-elected to the Board of directors on the motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Mailand.

Mr. Haskell moved and Mr. P. C. Potts seconded that Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Loe, C.A., be re-elected auditors.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—Much obliged for your attendance, gentlemen. Dividend warrants can be obtained on Monday, on application to the Secretary.

That concluded the business.

## THE SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS.

The N. C. D. News of 2nd inst. says:—

On Saturday afternoon quite a commotion was caused in the Settlement by the arrival of one of the trams at the Shanghai Club. Yesterday nineteen cars came out of the shed in Hart Road and made the journey to and fro between the Bubbling Well terminus and the Bund. Crowds of Chinese, five and six deep in some parts of the Nanjing Road, lined the route, and mouths and eyes were opened wide in wonder as the foreigners' latest device made its appearance on the principal thoroughfares. So far from any evidence of hostility being apparent, our native residents appeared to derive the utmost enjoyment from the novelty, and there was a hum of excited conversation along the route as tram after tram came into view and passed out of sight again. Many foreigners took advantage of the occasion to secure their first ride—a free one—and there was a general chorus of approval at the appearance of the cars. The native drivers exercised the utmost caution. Brakes were applied at the sight of a restive horse, or a tardy richia coolie, and the day's outing passed without incident. The sparks between the wheels and the rails, due to the fact that the lines are still covered with pitch mud in places, made the Chinese very wary of crossing the streets. They took care to avoid the rails, and one native was seen to bend down and touch the line with his finger before venturing to dart across. The gongs proved quite effective in clearing the traffic off the lines, and so far from causing any obstruction to the traffic the trams had a really beneficial effect in keeping the smaller vehicles to the sides of the road. Richia coolies are now beginning to avoid the lines on those parts of the route where they have been cleared of earth, etc., leading to the fact that once the wheels get into the rails it is frequently necessary to call a halt, eject the fare, and lift the richia out. A few small stones were placed in the track apparently by mischievous Chinese urchins, but no damage was done. The cars will be out again to-day, when an effort will be made to run them on a schedule, and tomorrow or Wednesday the service, between Bubbling Well and the Bund will be opened. The foreign staff of the contractors exercised strict supervision over the drivers yesterday, and subjected them to several tests to ascertain their ability. A representative of this paper was almost thrown off his seat when pushing the Race Course, by the suddenness with which the car stopped. On making inquiries he found that the sudden halt was not due to any obstruction, but was simply ordered to exercise the drivers in the use of the emergency brake. It will be noticed that some of the standards have been ringed with white, or red and white bands. At those marked with white only the trams will stop if desired, while the red bands indicate compulsory stopping places.

The small-pox epidemic at Kobe has been mastered by the energetic measures taken by the Japanese authorities, but outbreaks in Tokyo are now causing trouble. On February 27 there appeared twenty-seven new cases of small-pox in that city. The number of patients then totalled 533, of whom 143 have died. It is satisfactory to note that strenuous efforts have controlled the epidemic. These occurred at the city expense, in various ward offices reached 125,826. The authorities were going to vaccinate 500,000 more within five days.

## THE HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, King's Buildings, at noon, last Saturday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and the statement of accounts to the 31st December, 1907. Mr. A. H. Rennie presided. There were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. E. Shellim, and H. N. Mody (directors), Messrs. J. Orange, H. Percy Smith, A. H. Ough, H. F. Chard, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Messrs. W. Hughes, N. Kobayashi, Leung Koon Tai and Ting Lok Kok.

Mr. H. F. Chard read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts to the end of 1907 have now been in your hands for the past 10 or 12 days, and with your permission I will take them as read. I hope you will agree with me that the result of the working is satisfactory for the first year of a company such as this, which introduces a new industry into the Colony. The conditions throughout the year have been distinctly unfavourable, the large stocks of American and Australian flour, which amounted to over 5,000,000 bags in 1907, having exercised a very depressing effect on prices, which are much below the level justified by the advance in wheat. The outlook for the current year is more promising. The demand for our product continues so strong that we have difficulty in keeping up with it. As stated in the directors' report, our ice plant will be in running order by the beginning of April. The Hongkong Ice Company have contracted to take the whole of our output for a period of ten years, and we anticipate that this branch of our business will prove very profitable. I am glad to say that everything is going smoothly at the Mills; our Diesel engines and milling plant are in perfect condition, and there is no sickness among the employees. A profit of \$161,267.75 in the first eleven months of our working shows that we have established the business on a sound basis, and I confidently believe that at our next meeting we will be in a position to propose a handsome distribution of profits, but in view of the fact that it was our first working year and that we are still expending a considerable amount on capital account my directors recommend that we pay off our debit of \$77,034.57 and carry forward \$84,233.00 to credit of this year's account, which I trust will meet with your approval. I now beg to move the report and statement of account at 31st December, 1907, be received, approved and adopted.

Mr. J. Orange, in seconding, said he had had a great deal of experience both in working and with the works of new companies, and he congratulated the directors and management upon the results they had placed before them. Referring to the debit balance in the first year's working it might be said that that debit might have been written down to capital. Still he thought it came to the same thing. The net result, he thought, was a matter of great congratulation to the Board and their energetic general manager (applause) with whom he had had a great deal to do in connection with the Mills. In his experience he never came across a more energetic and capable individual. The word "Cannot" did not enter in his (Mr. Rennie's) composition. Mr. Orange then spoke of the condition of the Mills and thought that it would do the shareholders good to go and see for themselves what a model of cleanliness and neatness the whole establishment was. He had had experience of flour mills at home, but nowhere, in his experience, had he seen one kept under conditions of cleanliness as those at Junk Bay. The smiling faces and alertness of the Chinese at the Mills would astonish anyone who was acquainted with operatives in Hongkong. He had great pleasure in seconding the motion (applause), which was carried unanimously.

The appointment of Mr. E. Shellim as a director was confirmed on the motion of Mr. Percy Smith, seconded by Mr. Mody.

Mr. Ough moved that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. H. N. Mody be re-appointed directors.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded.—Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Ough, seconded by Mr. Mody, Mr. H. Percy Smith was re-elected auditor.

That concluded the business of the meeting.

## MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

## GOVERNMENT PROTECTION DESIRED.

The Japan Chronicle says:—A petition is being signed by Japanese steamship owners, addressed to the Government and Diet, asking that marine insurance should be made a Government monopoly or that some other suitable measure should be taken for the protection of steamship owners when they desire to insure their vessels. The petitioners say that the progress of this particular branch of insurance in Japan is far behind the advance shown in shipping. Japanese shipping shows an aggregate tonnage of more than 1,000,000 tons, while the marine insurance companies now in existence are only four—the Tokio, Nippon, and Kobe—within aggregate authorized capital of only ¥4,000,000, of which not more than ¥3,500,000 is paid up. In these circumstances the four companies named are only enabled to continue their business with the assistance of foreign companies, with which 70 or 80 per cent. of insurance taken by the Japanese companies is re-insured. Consequently the Japanese are compelled to act under the dictates of foreign companies in regard to the rate of premium of re-insurance and class of the vessels insured. The result is that the Japanese companies are virtually in the position of agents of foreign companies. Latterly the Japanese companies, owing to the regulations of the foreign companies, have found themselves unable to undertake the insurance of steamers built before 1880, with the result that Japanese steamers representing about 70,000 tons are obliged to trade unprotected by insurance. This is a serious disadvantage, for those vessels naturally find much difficulty in securing passengers or freight. Therefore it is urged that the Government should come to their assistance.

Surely it is only in Japan that such an extraordinary proposal could be made. Here are a number of companies, foreign and Japanese, who, presumably, find that it does not pay to accept risks in Japan on vessels more than twenty-five years old. Thereupon the steamship owners appeal to the Government, who, if a monopoly of the insurance business is created, will be expected to accept insurances on every old tramp that is possessed by a Japanese subject. The result will be that the Government's losses on the monopoly will be more than its receipts from premiums, in which case other premiums will have to be raised, or the State will have to bear the burden of the loss. This is protection for the State!

## THE WANCHAI ROBBERY.

## PRISONER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts, first police magistrate, presiding at the Police Court, last Saturday forenoon, listened to the story of different witnesses in connection with the assault on the Indian watchman, in Queen's Road East, as fully reported in a recent issue of the Hongkong Telegraph. The accused, Leung Kwan, who was formerly a looking in the Police Force, was charged with assault with intent to rob, early on the morning of the 27th ulto.

He pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, conducted the case for the police.

Alma Singh, watchman in the employ of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, said that on the morning of the 27th ulto he left work to return to his home at Wanchai. When he arrived outside the old Commissariat building he saw a Chinaman standing near a tree. Witness continued on his way for a few paces when another Chinaman joined the other near the tree. As he was passing one of them rushed at him and rubbed a handful of pepper in his eyes, while the other attempted to get his hands into his pockets. Witness, who by this time was dazed with pain, cried "Policeman, policeman!" He was then knocked down and his assailants bolted—one running eastward and the other towards the west. Witness pursued the man going west, calling for help all the time. Then he saw a European rush out from the Naval Yard and seized the man. The European told witness to go and fetch a policeman, but witness could not go as his eyes were too bad. The prisoner was removed into the dockyard until the arrival of a policeman. When witness left his work he had sixty cents, but when he reached No. 2 Police Station only twenty cents were left. As stated in the report for the assault witness said that he usually went about with a large sum of money, but on this night he only had a few cents.

The Court:—How much do you get a month?

Witness:—\$15.

And how much do you save out of that?

Witness:—\$9 a month.

You are a money-lender, are you not?—Yes.

How much money have you out in loans?

Witness:—Between \$300 and \$500.

Do you know the defendant?—No.

Ever saw him before?—Never.

Inspector Gourlay:—After making the report did you show the spot where you were assaulted to Sergeant Counsell?—Yes.

And were you present when the sergeant found a twenty-cent piece on the street?—Yes.

The Court (in defendant):—You have heard the evidence. What have you to say?—I think he has made a mistake.

P. C. Harry Marriott, of the Naval Yard Police, said that about 12.30 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ulto, he was on duty in the dockyard. He heard the cries of policemen coming from the street, and, pulling open the gate, he saw the defendant running in his direction and the Indian watchman about twenty yards behind. Witness waited until defendant came in line with him. Then he seized him, and removed him into a cell in the dockyard. He was searched, and a hammer was found tucked under his girdle, on the right hand side. Some time later an officer from No. 2 Police Station arrived and witness handed defendant over.

Sergeant Counsell spoke to visiting the spot where the robbery was stated to have occurred, and to finding a packet of pepper and a twenty-cent piece lying on the street.

In his statement when arrested defendant admitted rubbing pepper in the eyes of the complainant, "because I wanted to assault him as a few days before he struck me with his stick on the nose outside the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank," he said.

The defendant was committed for trial.

## THE YARN TRADE.

## DEPRESSION IN JAPAN.

Japanese contemporaries attribute the present financial panic chiefly to the depression in the raw silk and cotton yarn market, which is locking up a considerable amount of money. In consequence, it is pointed out, exports and imports have lost equilibrium, imports still continuing largely in excess of exports. Again, the proposed increase of taxation has called for a large imputation of the commodities concerned. Imports, and gold, continued to flow out of the country. Consequently the domestic trade is seriously affected, and the market for all commodities is depressed, the consuming power of the people declining with the tension in the circulation of money. Those merchants who were in a difficult position have been deprived of assistance owing to the stringency of money and have been forced to suspend payment. This has resulted in the failure of a cotton-yarn dealer in Tokyo and the suspension of banks in Hachioji and Tokyo, as well as caused the failure of the metal merchants in Osaka which has intensified the present crisis.

It is reported that the Kanagafuchi Spinning Company is negotiating with French capitalists for the issue of debentures to the amount of ¥3,000,000. The rate of interest proposed by the company is 6 per cent., the debentures being guaranteed by the Mitsui and Fuyo Bank, Japan. The reply of the French capitalists is expected to be received next month. It is reported that the Kanagafuchi company is quite confident of success. The money is required for the extension of the company's works and plant, but as the extension is not immediately required, the loan if secured will be deposited with the two banks mentioned until it is called for, and in the meantime it will be utilized as a working fund. Until the money is required it is hoped by the company to pay the debenture interest out of the interest received from the money on deposit.

The Osaka Asahi is again attacking the commercial morality of English manufacturers. It alleges that cotton spinners and weavers in Japan have been subjected to considerable difficulty on account of the delay in the delivery of machinery ordered from well-known English makers of spinning and weaving machinery. Between the second half of 1906 and last year, the spinning industry made marked progress, the total number of spindles during the period, by extension of works or the formation of new companies, increasing by 300,000, machinery for which was ordered from England. The delay in the delivery of the machinery, however, has retarded the progress of the industry in Europe and America during the past three years. It makes some strong comments on the lack of integrity shown in taking orders which could not be executed.—Japan Chronicle.

## FORMOSAN SUGAR.

## HOW IT IS PROTECTED.

## REMARKABLE DISCRIMINATION.

A question of a most important nature has arisen between the importers of Java sugar and refiners in Japan, on the one side, and the Finance Department on the other. It is alleged that the Japanese Government in working the sugar excise in Japan has been discriminating in favour of Formosan sugar. When the Formosan Sugar Refining Company and other companies of same nature were promoted in Formosa in 1899, the authorities of the Formosan Government, acting under instructions of the Tokyo Government, encouraged these enterprises in various ways, with the result that the sugar industry in Formosa was forced into rapid development, the annual output of sugar in the island now reaching 10,000,000 kils, and being expected to increase in time to 500,000,000 kils, which is the total annual consumption of sugar in Japan. But the expense of production in Formosa, according to the report of the Formosan Sugar Refining Company, is higher than that of Java sugar, amounting to ¥8.60 per 100 kils. This is ¥5 above the market price of Java sugar, which can be laid down in Japan at ¥5.50 per 100 kils. It is interesting to note what was done by the Government, according to statements made by more than one of our Japanese contemporaries, in order to protect the Formosan product. Acting under the advice of a certain Elder Statesman (presumably Marquis Ito), Baron Sakatani, then Minister of Finance, instituted a special standard of excise for the sugar produced in Formosa, which was all regarded as of first quality (crude) and an excise of ¥2 per 100 kils, whereas some qualities—for instance, the E.S.C. brand produced at Enakulo and T.T.B. brand of Formosa, should clearly have come under the category of second quality sugar, and the rate of ¥6.50. It is pointed out that the sugar-refining companies of Formosa are all working with European machinery and are actually producing the 3rd quality (white sugar) and quality (brown sugar), nevertheless the Finance Department has accepted all the sugar produced by the sugar refineries in Formosa as first quality (crude sugar), upon which the excise is ¥2, instead of an excise that should properly have been imposed ranging between ¥4.50 for second quality and ¥5.50 for third quality. The discrimination in favour of Formosan sugar aroused attention in circles dealing with the product, but, says one of our vernacular contemporaries, the Finance Department successfully managed to silence foreign sugar merchants, though how this was done is not stated. The new increase of the excise on sugar has now prompted sugar importers and sugar refiners in Japan to protest against the discrimination made in favour of Formosan sugar, and a demand is being made that such discrimination should be discontinued.

Mr. Iwai, Director of the Formosan Civil Administration Bureau, replying to a question recently put in Committee in the House of Representatives, said that in view of the failure of the German Government in its endeavours for the protection of the German sugar industry, the Formosan Government had decided to change its policy. A few days afterwards Mr. Iwai issued instructions to the Director of the Formosan Sugar Office, who at once called a meeting of sugar men in Formosa, and consulted with them on the matter. The news that the discrimination previously shown might cease threw the Formosan sugar refiners into alarm, and they urged the right to a continuation of the special excise, but with little effect. We learn that the Formosan Government has decided in future to regard *saragwa* sugar produced in Formosa as 2nd quality instead of 1st quality. According to the amended Sugar Consumption Tax Law which has just come into force, the 2nd quality is liable to an excise of ¥5.50, and the 3rd quality to ¥8.50. The Formosan sugar refiners, who expected that, after the increased tax on sugar came into force, their sugar would be only liable to an excise of ¥3, have been disappointed, as it has been decided to impose upon the Formosan product an excise of ¥5.50. Even this is a discrimination in favour of Formosan sugar, because the 3rd quality is properly liable to an import of ¥8.50. Thus the Formosan sugar is still enjoying the special protection of the Government.

According to the Asahi, the Elder Statesman referred to is Marquis Ito, who is a large shareholder in the Formosan Sugar Refining Company, while the Mitsui family, with which he is closely connected, and the associates of the Mitsui firm also hold many shares.—Japan Chronicle.

## THE FIRE BRIGADE.

## ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

It is notified in the Gazette that the following offences against discipline, if committed by any member of the Fire Brigade under the rank of assistant engineer, shall be punishable by any one or more of the punishments hereinafter enumerated as the Superintendent may in his discretion determine:—

Absence without leave, disobedience of orders, insubordination, neglect of duty, sleeping when on duty, and intoxication.

Caution, reprimand, severe reprimand, confinement to station (not exceeding 7 days), and fine (not exceeding \$5).

## A MAPOO'S SURPRISE.

## THE DISAPPEARANCE OF HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Ku Yee Sang is a male in charge of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's stable at "The Castle," Seymour Road. Yesterday morning, Ku left his quarters to go, presumably to Causeway Bay to discuss horse matters. Soon after his departure—about half an hour later—two men got into his quarters, unobserved and stole a pair of shoes. In the afternoon they returned again, and, presenting a letter, which purported to come from Ku, to the stable boy, said that Ku wanted his box of clothes. The boy, believing that all was right, took the men into Ku's quarters and handed them a box, which contained some \$20 worth of clothing. Ku was much surprised when he returned home in the evening to learn that someone had called and obtained his personal effects, and reported the matter to the police. Inspector Warnock despatched a detective to hunt up the thieves, who were found in Lee Yue Street East removing the box to the water front. They were arrested before Mr. H. J. Gomperts, in the Police Court, this morning, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks each.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 8th March, 1908:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.	189	272
Chinese.	165	279
Total.	354	551

## SHANGHAI "WATCH" CLUB.

## CARLOWITZ AND CO. v. H. J. BLACK.

## Shanghai, March 3.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, acting for H. J. Black, yesterday afternoon filed a demurrer to the action at the instance of Carlowitz and Co., who are suing for a sum amounting to almost £15,000 as damages for the defendants' refusal to accept delivery of watches ordered for the Shanghai Watch Club. The demurrer is in the following terms:—

1.—That the plaintiffs have no legal capacity to sue, in that it appears from said complaint that Carlowitz and Company, the plaintiffs named in the complaint, is a firm or co-partnership, whereas said complaint is entitled in the name of "Carlowitz and Company" only and not in the names of the members of said firm.

2.—That there is a defect of parties plaintiff in that it appears from said complaint that the plaintiffs are a firm or co-partnership and said complaint is not entitled in, nor does it state the names of the members of said firm or co-partnership.

3.—That there is a defect of parties defendant in that the other members of the co-partnership known as the "Shanghai Watch Club" are not joined with this defendant.

4.—That several causes of action have been improperly united in said complaint.

5.—That said complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action: nor do the first, second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs or any of them state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

6.—That said complaint is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncertain in the following particulars:—

(a)—That it cannot be ascertained therefrom what were the terms and conditions of the several contracts mentioned in the complaint.

(b)—That it cannot be ascertained from said complaint what, if any, obligations were incurred by this defendant or by the "Shanghai Watch Club" under and by virtue of the contracts mentioned in said complaint.

Wherefore, defendant prays that said complaint may be dismissed and that he may have judgment for costs.—N. C. D. News.

## OPIMUM IN MANILA.

## ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW LAW.

The Manila Times of 2nd inst. says:—Yesterday, or, to be exact, at twelve o'clock Saturday night, the opium law went into effect and the Chinese in Manila and Philippines who have been addicted to the use of the drug are experiencing something of the joys akin to those attending a "dry town."

From now on the opium smoker in the Philippines will be a thing of the past. It is true there are still a few about 700 in Manila and some in the provinces, who are "hitting the pipe," but they are in the hospital, and they will soon be out and going, vowing that they will "quit no more." Of the 700 now in the hospital about 130 will be discharged tomorrow and the others will be let out as it is believed they have undergone reform.

Many wealthy Chinamen here who are addicted to the drug are returning to China saying they go there to be cured, but the truth probably is that they are going there to indulge themselves in their favourite habit, unmolested.

Now in the Philippines every opium dispenser where those who had been enslaved were treated under government supervision with a view to freeing them from their bondage, is closed and will be with little effect. Thus ends one of the greatest reforms ever planned here. And the news is now being scattered broadcast throughout the world announcing that the opium vice in these islands is a thing of the past and that the Philippines have taken the lead of all other countries in suppressing the vicious plague of the poppy.

KOWLOON AND VICTORIA  
BRITISH SCHOOLS.

## The following new rules are printed in the Gazette:—

Admission to the Schools is limited to children of European parentage; the Inspector of Schools may, if he thinks it desirable, refuse any application for admission subject to appeal to the Governor whose decision shall be final.

Boys over 12 years of age will not be allowed to remain at the Kowloon School.

Girls over 12 years of age will not be admitted or allowed to remain at the Victoria School. Application for admission must be made in the first instance to the Headmaster or Headmistress of the Schools, at least one month before the desired date of admission.

Fees are payable monthly and in advance, on the following scale:—

	Upper School.	Lower School.
For the first child of one family in attendance.	\$5	\$3
For the second of two or more children of the same family in attendance together.	\$4	\$2
For the third of three or more children of the same family in attendance together.	\$3	\$2

The above fees must be paid in the adhesive stamps of the Colony which will be cancelled by the Head of the School.

Fees will be charged from the beginning of the month in which the pupil commences attendance.

No fees will be charged during school vacations.

No pupil may remain at the school while suffering from any infectious disease: nor may any pupil return to school after recovery from such disease, nor come from a house in which there is or has recently been infection, without a medical certificate stating that there is no danger of infection.

The Headmaster or Headmistress, may, with the concurrence of the Inspector of Schools, decline to receive any pupil whose fees have not been paid and may expel any pupil if such a course is considered advisable in the interests of the school: an appeal from such expulsion shall lie to the Governor whose decision shall be final.

The first steamers of the season left Shanghai to-day (29th Feb.) for Tientsin and several others will proceed to-morrow. There is, however, little or no interest taken in this event, which in years past was an exciting episode in the local nautical and commercial world, as no cargo or practically none is going forward owing to the conditions which are explained in the trade reports published in another column.

Formerly the shipments of piece-goods alone exported to Tientsin by the first fleet of steamers from Shanghai represented tens of millions of taels. This trade is practically dead, and meanwhile many of the erstwhile proud and haughty British merchants and piece-goods houses are rapidly converting their business into that of ironmongers and hardware shops, as may be seen in many of the old houses in the Settlement now being metamorphosed into Chinese shops.

## JAPAN'S SPINNING INDUSTRY.

## Writing on 27th ult., the N. C. D. News

Tokio correspondents say they have already informed you briefly that the Committee of the Spinning Union of Japan had resolved to offer prizes for Japanese cotton yarn exported on or after March 1, as well as for Japanese cotton yarn already accumulated in ports of import. Prize tickets are to be delivered in Shanghai, where the Union simultaneously proposes to establish a branch office, and \$30,000 in all for varying prizes is to be offered bi-monthly. These are divided into six classes, \$10,000 being allocated to the first prize. The Committee has, since dispatched representatives to Tokyo to approach the authorities concerned on the subject. They seem to have intended to secure first the backing of the Foreign Office, on the ground of the relief their schemes should afford in the depression resulting from the continuous fall of silver, before obtaining the formal consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The authorities concerned are unable to prohibit the scheme legally, but they are not technically in favour of it. The effects of the fall in silver are not confined only to Japanese spinners, but are also felt by British and Indian. The Japanese do not propose to continue the afore-mentioned prize system indefinitely but in inaugurating the scheme they must be prepared to meet a competition keener than ever from British and Indian mills, which are also largely interested in the cotton yarn market in China, inasmuch as it implies an artificial encroachment on British interests. Japanese spinners were able a few years ago to declare dividends as high as fifty per cent and had increased their splendid profits. Their operations are now reduced to one-third of what they formerly were. Such conditions may continue for two or three years to come. From a broad commercial point of view such a measure as proposed by the Japanese Spinning Union is hardly advisable. Spinning is one of the most important industries in Japan. It is of course dangerous to prophesy how long the existing depression of cotton yarn trade may continue. But the offer of prizes for the disposal of Japanese cotton yarn might be even more prejudicial to the trade by the unfair competition to which it opens the door, than the present stagnation.

## FOOCHOW DOCKYARDS.

## NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

On the recommendation of Prince Ching, H. E. Yang Shih-chi (brother of Viceroy Yang Shih-shiang) Imperial travelling Commissioner for the study of the existing condition of Chinese merchants and others in those foreign colonies East of the Suez Canal, will be appointed Special Commissioner to have charge of the Foochow Dockyards, so as to introduce the necessary reforms into them in view of the proposed reorganization of the Chinese navy.

The French Minister at Peking has drafted a note to the Waiwupu demanding that, as the yards were originally started under the supervision of French engineers, China should also engage French subjects to re-organize them in case the services of foreigners are required; but it is stated that, the Board has declined the request, on the ground that it is the sole province of the Chinese Government to employ any foreign engineers from any of the Treaty Powers of China, if the services of such men are wanted in future, without preference to the subjects of any individual country.

The yards will be chiefly reserved for the repairing of the ships of the Pei-yang and Nan-yang squadrons.—China Critic.

## CHARGE AGAINST A BANK COMPROMISOR.

## JUDGMENT OF THE NAOGYA APPEAL COURT.

## ACCUSED, ACQUITTED.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., judgment was delivered in the Naogya Appeal Court in the appeal of the Procurator under the decision of the Kobe Chibo Sabansho, by which Pan I-chin, formerly compradore in the Kobe branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was acquitted on a charge of embezzlement and fraud, which he was alleged to have committed while conducting the business of discounting Chinese customers' bills, and while in charge of money belonging to the bank during the period from



# EXTRADITION OF CHINESE.

## OFFICIAL PROCEDURE.

LETTER BY CROWN SOLICITOR.

We have received the following letter for publication—

Sir—In view of the many misleading and incorrect statements reflecting not only on the action of the Colonial Government and its officers, but also on the conduct of the Chinese Government and Chinese officials, which have appeared in the local press on the subject of the extradition of Chinese, I am directed to request you to be good enough to publish this letter for the information of your readers.

The handing over to China of Chinese subjects accused of committing crimes in China and found in this Colony is regulated by Treaty and by local Ordinance.

The procedure may be summarized as follows—

The Viceroy of the Province in which the alleged crime has been committed forwards a requisition to the British Consul at his Provincial City for transmission to the Governor of Hongkong requesting the Governor to hand over the Chinese subject charged with committing the offence to a Chinese officer specially detailed for the duty; this requisition contains a specific undertaking by the Viceroy that the accused, if handed over, will be tried in the presence of a British Consular Officer for the offence in respect of which his extradition is demanded and for no other offence; and this undertaking is invariably carried out.

Upon receipt of this requisition the Governor orders one of the Magistrates to take the accused brought before him and to inquire into the case; the Magisterial inquiry is conducted in the same manner as in the case of a person accused of the commission of a crime in Hongkong, and, if the Magistrate finds that the evidence is such that in the case of a local offence he would commit the accused for trial at the Criminal Sessions, he commits him to gaol to await the further order of the Governor. During his trial the accused has all the rights and privileges of a British subject charged with crime.

The depositions are then forwarded by the Magistrate to the Governor together with a report on the case; an interval of fifteen days elapses during which the accused may apply to the Supreme Court for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, then, if no such application is made, the Governor may order the accused to be handed over to the proper Chinese official, who conducts him into China for trial before the proper judge of the Provincial City whence the requisition emanated. Such trial is held in the presence of a British Consular Officer, and unless the accused is convicted of the offence in respect of which he has been handed over, he is restored to British territory and set at liberty.

If the accused has resided for a year, or upwards in Hongkong, the depositions and Magistrate's report thereon must be considered by the Governor-in-Council with the assistance of the Chief Justice.

If the offence in respect of which the surrender of the accused is demanded is of a political character, or if he proves that his surrender has been demanded in order to try or punish him for an offence of a political character, the accused cannot be surrendered.

No person is surrendered unless he is a Chinese subject.

The procedure has been in force since 1889 with little variation.

In May and June 1907, the present Chief Justice, in the case of Wong Ka Shing, pointed out that the Chinese Authorities have no *locus standi* in these proceedings, as extradition is an executive act of the Hongkong Government at the request of the Chinese Government. The Hongkong Government is bound to act on the requisition and the ensuing proceedings are between the Crown and the accused. Since that decision all extradition proceedings have been conducted by the Police with or without the assistance of myself or my assistants.

If the case comes before the Supreme Court the Chinese Government cannot be heard there, only the Crown and the accused have any *locus standi*, and consequently the conduct of the case for the Crown necessarily devolves on the Attorney General instructed by myself. In these, as in all Criminal proceedings, the Law Officers here, as in England, are charged with the double duty of prosecuting and advising the Government.

In order to prevent the escape of a suspected criminal pending the arrival of the official requisition, a Magistrate is empowered to arrest and detain the suspect on such evidence being laid before him as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed in the Colony; but no further proceedings can be taken until the requisition arrives and the Governor issues his order thereon.

In the recent case of Lu Ki Shing the requisition from the Viceroy was in the usual form and contained the usual engagement securing a trial in the presence of a Consular Officer limited to the charges inquired into by the Hongkong Magistrate.

The officers of the Magistracy, using forms similar to those in use at the Bow Street Police Court in London, had previously caused Lu Ki Shing's arrest as a suspect upon an information and warrant which the Full Court held to be technically defective, and, owing to a misconstruction of one of the provisions of the Ordinance, the Magistrate used another wrong form after receipt of the Governor's order under the requisition.

The Full Court held that the proceedings had been void *ab initio* and discharged the prisoner on these grounds, although it did not disagree with the view taken by the Magistrate and Mr. Justice Wise with regard to the evidence against the accused.

The Full Court also decided that the engagement above referred to must be given by the Central Government at Peking, and that an engagement by a Provincial Viceroy was insufficient, but the discharge of Lu Ki Shing was not based on this decision.

Hitherto the Viceroy's engagement has been accepted and has, I believe, been invariably honestly carried out, but in future an engagement will be required from the Central Government at Peking—Yours &c.,

F. B. L. BOWLEY,  
Crown Solicitor.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

When Mr. Spafford, of Messrs. Punched, Lowther & Company, discovered a coolie disappearing through the gate with some parcels belonging to his firm, he made an ambitious dive at him and caught him. The sequel of the story was told in the Police Court, last Tuesday morning. A shoemaker had apparently decided to obtain cheap tacks, which seems to have taxed the patience of Mr. Spafford. The leather artist made a mistake and that was his downfall. He is now enjoying the precincts of the Victoria Gaol, having already exhibited his physiognomy to the curious gaze for a matter of six hours.

# BIG FIRE AT MONGKOR.

## WOMEN AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

### GALLANT EFFORTS BY THE BRIGADE.

10th inst.

Two persons were either burnt or smothered to death and another seriously injured at a fire which broke out at No. 40, Station Street, Mongkok, at an early hour this morning. The two persons who lost their lives were a woman named Cheung, about fifty years of age, and a three-year-old child, by name Chan Muk Shu. The injured man, whose surname was given as Chan, was removed to hospital suffering from severe bruises and burns. His case is considered hopeless.

The fire was one of the worst that the Yau-mai firemen have had to handle for some time. It started at the rear of the building, and before the large proportions that the crowd which had congregated outside recognized that a conflagration of no mean dimensions had occurred. The house is one of the usual Chinese character. The flames flew up and in a minute the whole house was enveloped.

It was known that a woman and a child were living on the second floor, but until the appearance of the firemen neither was seen. Heroic efforts on the part of the Yau-mai Brigade were fruitless, simply because the place was a furnace.

Eventually, after much labour, the brigade which was exceptionally well managed under Mr. P. J. W. Wodehouse, and Inspector Macdonald, got control of the flames, but not before two lives had been lost.

The bodies were discovered this morning among the debris.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance of the house simply amounts to \$1,500, covered by the Commercial Union Insurance Co.

# THE CHINESE MERCHANTS S. S. CO.

## A MISSION THAT FAILED.

The Canton deputation, referred to in our last issue, of the proposed Liang Yue Steamship Co., which was sent to Hongkong, to solicit the co-operation of the Tung Wa Hospital directors in the raising of capital, has accomplished nothing in the Colony. Acting on the advice of the level-headed business men directing the affairs of the Tung Wa the Canton deputation returned to the Southern capital bag and baggage last Monday night. We are informed that after the discouraging treatment they received at the Tung Wa, the members of the deputation did not have the heart to approach the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong.

# ROBBERY AT THE SINO-BELGIAN BANK.

The N. C. D. News of 1st inst. reports—Burglars broke into the Sino-Belgian Bank at 7.15 p.m. on Tuesday and 7 a.m. yesterday morning and carried out a clever robbery in a manner that suggests that some of the gang were well-acquainted with the premises. The robbery was first discovered by a coolie at 7 a.m. when he went to the bank to clean up for the day, and he at once gave the alarm and the manager hastened into the bank. A telephone message was then sent to the Central Police Station and detectives made a careful examination of the premises. The burglars had entered at a back gate leading from an alleyway off Nan-king Road. They broke in the back door and gained access to the interior of the bank and were able to wander over the premises at leisure. They appear to have broken open a Chinese-made safe in the general office, from which they abstracted one hundred \$10 notes and a quantity of German, American, Japanese, and French coins and notes. The bank's \$10 notes, which are numbered C5940-C5950, fortunately only bore one signature, and unless the other is forged the notes cannot be negotiated. The value of the other coins and notes amounts to about \$300. There were quantities of securities, native orders and other documents in the safe, and although the burglars had examined them apparently they had decided that they were not negotiable, and did not carry them off. They attempted, unsuccessfully, to open another safe. The cash and exchange shops and the native banks have been informed of the robbery and cautioned against accepting the notes.

A constable visits the alleyway at short intervals during the night, but the back gate, it may be mentioned, is up some steps, and a casual glance with the aid of a bullseye might easily fail to show that the gate has been forced and if it were closed while the gang was busy in the safe, it is however, a matter for surprise that the operations could have been carried on without being heard by any one. No arrests had been made up to a late hour last night.

Shanghai, 7th March. The man who broke into the Sino-Belgian Bank on Tuesday night and stole a large number of bank notes and coins is now in the custody of the Police and practically all the property has been recovered. This man, so it is alleged, is the perpetrator of several other robberies, including the burglary at the British Consular Shipping Office, which took place some time ago.

The arrest was due to the information of a Chinese, and was effected by the French Police on Thursday afternoon. It appears that the man now in custody asked a friend, who was about to visit Ningpo, to get him some notes changed at that Port. The man agreed to do so, but before leaving Shanghai, tendered one of the notes in payment for some fish. The vendor of the fish was unable to give change for the note, and attempted to get change at a native exchange shop. There the accountant found that it corresponded with the description of the notes stolen from the Sino-Belgian Bank and gave information to the French Police, as a result of which the thief was arrested. A quantity of the notes missing from the bank were found on the man when he was arrested, and also other money. The International Police were informed; they took the prisoner over and he confessed to them that he was the man who had broken into the Sino-Belgian Bank, the Shipping Office of H. B. M. Consulate-General some time ago, and also Messrs. Meyer & Co's premises.

Det. Sgt. Gibb accompanied the prisoner to his home at Wanchang Road and there found the balance of the stolen property from the Sino-Belgian Bank and also other notes. All the money stolen from the bank has been recovered, with the exception of several gold coins. The detective has also recovered the dispatch box which was stolen from H. B. M. Shipping Office and a quantity of stamps which had been taken from Messrs. Meyer & Co's office.

The dispatch box had been cut in three places on the lid and the lock removed. A new lock has since been soldered into it and the lid made secure. The crown was broken off the centre of the lid.

We understand that the accused will be brought before the Magistrate Court to-day.

# HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

10th inst.

The thirty-ninth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., this afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Henry Keewick presided. There were present—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. H. P. White, F. Maitland, C. S. Gubbay (Consulting Committee), L. N. Lewis (Secretary), Mr. Fook H. Percy Smith, J. M. E. Machado, D. P. Gardner, A. H. M. Da Silva, B. L. Hatchinson, F. J. A. Leung, Captain W. E. Clarke, Messrs. Wong Leung Him, W. H. Potts, the whole representing 153 shares.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I will therefore with your permission take them as read. Your Committee have to regret that they have been deprived of the services of Mr. A. J. Raymond whose resignation from the Board on which he had served for some ten years. The vacancy thus created has been filled by inviting Mr. C. S. Gubbay. The result of the year's working (1907) is a profit of \$287,797.95, on which I think we may congratulate ourselves especially in view of the number of serious fires that have occurred since our last meeting. The most disastrous outbreak was of course that of Hakodate, which took place last August, and which a large portion of the town was entirely destroyed and losses were occasioned that tax the capacity of some of the Japanese companies to the utmost. Our own loss was not severe, as a good deal of the property burnt was of a character that we do not insure, more over the terms of the native companies in Japan and the conditions on which they do business are such as to preclude foreign companies from competing. There are signs, however, that the great strength of the reserves of the foreign companies has been thrown into prominence by the disaster to which I have alluded, and if the representatives of Japan being made to produce a satisfactory working agreement there should be opportunities of increasing your business there on safe lines. You will also recall that in September a serious fire occurred in Kobe, causing the destruction of two first class foreign godowns from loss on which, however, we fortunately escaped altogether. Three severe fires occurred in Bangkok in the early part of last year heavily involving Fire Insurance Companies, and in Manila the destruction in April last of a large godown resulted in losses amounting to four to five lakhs of dollars. The position in Shanghai to which my predecessor in the Chair made reference last year has undergone an improvement, and it appears that a successful check has been put to the fires in native property which had grown in frequency out of all proportion to both the size and population of the settlements. The activity of the new Chinese companies has however produced a competition for a certain class of business in the face of which a considerable reduction in the rates would appear to be inevitable and it is impossible to foresee at this period what steps the combined Foreign Fire Insurance Companies will be glad to learn that by the recent severe fires in the Kiu Kiang and Yuen Ming Yuen roads, Shanghai, our losses proved to be quite trifling.

Dealing with the figures for 1907 we have to notice a reduction of \$21,000 in the premium income which I think is traceable to general depression. 1906 was not a year of very active trade and our premium income bears a favourable comparison with that of the years preceding 1905. Losses are just under 44% of the premium income.

Income from interest shows, as is to be expected, a slight advance; other items I think call for no special comment. Your Committee decided to vote a bonus to the staff of 10% upon their salaries and the necessary sum to give effect to this has been debited to "Charges" which I trust has your approval. This is, as you are aware, the first distribution of profits to be made since the revision of the Articles of Association last year and I hope that the proposed dividend of \$27 a share and an appropriation to Reserve of \$67,400 will have your approval. It may have been thought by some shareholders that a large dividend could be paid, but I venture to think, be blamed for considering the necessities of the Reserve Fund which the nature of the business renders it so imperative shall be maintained at a high figure. You will share your Committee's gratification that the amount carried forward on 1907 Account is again of an encouraging character which augurs well for the final outcome of that year. Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions that you may desire to put.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. P. White seconded.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Ho Fook proposed that Sir Paul Chater and Messrs. White and Maitland be re-elected to the directorate.

Mr. Wong Leung Him seconded.

Agreed.

The Chairman proposed Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. H. Percy Smith be re-appointed auditors.

Agreed.

The Chairman: That concludes the business of the meeting. The dividend warrants will be ready this afternoon.

## RAUB.

The following is the result of work at Raub for the five weeks ending 29th February 1908, this date being the close of the Company's financial year—

Bukit Koman 4845 tons crushed, 1025 ozs. Gold obtained, 4.22 dwts. average per ton.

Bukit Malacca 2398 tons crushed, 200 ozs. Gold obtained, 1.67 dwts. Average per ton.

Extra Gold from clean up of Plates 476 ozs. gold from cyanide treatment for 17 weeks ending 29th February, 1908, 209 ozs. Total 1908 gold.

Cyanide Gold is of same fineness as battery gold. Tonnage of concentrates treated has not been advised.

Two death inquiries were held last Tuesday forenoon at the Magistracy, in which Mr. H. J. Gompertz acted as Coroner. In the first death from "natural causes" was returned where a coolie who had previously been known to the police and had stayed in gaol for some time, having failed to pay his fine of \$7, had been alternative being four months, had died in prison. In the other case a coolie, who had attempted to jump off a car, was found to have met death by misadventure.

# THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary annual meeting, to be held at the City Hall on March 14th, 1908 reads as follows—

The Directors beg to submit to shareholders their report with a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

ACCOUNTS.

The profit on working was \$350,390.37 as compared with \$407,593.17 in 1906, being a decrease of \$57,202.80.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss account, after paying interim dividend of 4 per cent, and including \$5,047.91 brought forward from last year, is \$173,852.81 which is proposed to appropriate as follows—

Directors' and Auditors' fees.....\$10,500.00  
Final dividend of 3 per cent.....\$9,796.00  
Transfer to Depreciation and Repairs account.....90,000.00  
Transfer to Insurance fund.....10,000.00  
Amount carried to new account.....3,556.81

\$173,852.81

Business.—In almost all branches of the business there was a falling off, the most marked being in stocks of Yarn which fell below the average of some years past.

Property.—The exchange of land with Government was completed, a sum of \$10,261.65 being received for the difference in area of the land exchanged. The floors of the principal godowns have been raised well above high water mark, doors and roofs strengthened, and the damage caused by the 1906 typhoon generally made good. The Praya sea wall has been underpinned from end to end, the face of it repaired and its foundations strengthened.

Wharves.—No. 2 Wharf, the Ferry Wharf and one small Wharf have been rebuilt, and are now practically new. The Sheers Wharf has been enlarged and the sea bed round the wharves cleared of typhoon debris and deepened so as to afford five berths for large vessels drawing 25 to 27 feet. West Point Wharf was rebuilt.

Railways.—New rails (including steam crane rails) have been laid the whole length of the Praya thus greatly facilitating the working of cargo.

Launches have all been placed in thorough repair and their engine rooms enclosed. A new launch, the "Albatross," was acquired. Lighters have been repaired throughout and steam cranes fitted to three large ones for delivering railway material at Canton.

Machinery and Plant.—A 10 ton locomotive crane for loading heavy timber was acquired, a Lidgetwood engine for pile driving, a portable hand crane and a second hand 5 ton locomotive crane. Also a steel travelling passenger gangway for No. 3 Wharf.

On new lights and launches necessary for carrying on the work.....\$328,602.60  
On rebuilding wharves and improving the property.....141,779.87  
On repairs and sundries.....200,750.58

\$671,133.05

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mr. E. Goetz, Mr. A. Haupt, Mr. N. A. Siebs and Mr. D. M. Nisim resigned on leaving the Colony. The Hon. Mr. H. Keewick, Mr. G. Friesland, Mr. A. Fuchs, Mr. E. Hellim and Mr. A. S. Couland joined the Board, and their appointments require confirmation.

Mr. C. H. Medhurst and Mr. C. R. Lenzmann retire in rotation, according to the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. W. B. Potts and A. O'D. Gourdine have audited the accounts now presented and offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY KEWICK,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET.  
To 31st December, 1907.

Liabilities.

To capital 40,000 fully paid up shares at \$50.....\$2,000,000.00  
Less 136 shares not issued.....6.80

" new capital called up Dec. 31, 1907.....924,462.00  
" Mortgage of C. Sharp (deceased).....156,951.00  
" reserve fund.....550,000.00  
" insurance fund.....49,000.00  
" Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....634,085.59  
" depreciation and repairs account.....25,856.50  
" unclaimed dividends.....10,187.00  
" accounts payable.....320,970.81  
" directors' and auditors' fees.....10,500.00  
" final dividend.....59,796.00  
" profit and loss account balance.....\$473,515.76

Assets.

December 31st, 1907.

By value of land and buildings at Wan-chai and North Point as per last report.....\$300,750.86  
Value of machinery, plant, launches and office furniture as per last report.....\$55,591.53  
Additions during the year.....2,157.00

\$57,743.53  
Sold during the year.....\$7,627.53

Value of stock in trade as per valuer's certificate.....\$1,521.04  
Value of work in progress as per valuer's certificate.....4,434.10  
Cash on hand.....290.04  
The National Bank of China Limited.....194.09  
Investments.....750.00  
Sundry debtors.....31,344.59

\$476,912.25

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Salaries.....\$12,725.00  
" Crown rent and taxes.....1,264.20  
" Interest.....123.37  
" Balance.....3,876.91

\$17,989.48

By Balance of last year's a/c.....\$10,335.94  
" Balance of working a/c.....7,425.53  
" Transfer fees.....18.01  
" Dividend on investments, etc.....102.00

\$17,989.48

THE CHINA CRUISE.—Understands that, on the arrival north of the Cameroons, each half of the battalion will spend the summer, two months at the Barracks at Tientsin and two months in camp at Shanhaiwan, which will be a capital way of securing the men's health during the hot months.

By sundry debtors.....161,666.65  
" Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (unclaimed dividends).....10,187.00  
" cash on hand.....632.18  
" value of coal on hand.....3,761.87  
" value of timber, iron and stores.....33,509.38  
" on hand.....\$473,515.76

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To interest.....\$100,863.97  
" Interim dividend.....79,728.00  
" balance appropriated as follows—  
" Directors' and Auditors' fees.....10,500.00  
" Final dividend.....9,796.00  
" Transfer to depreciation and repairs account.....90,000.00  
" Transfer to insurance fund.....10,000.00  
" Amount carried to new account.....3,556.81

\$473,515.76

By balance from last account.....\$3,047.91  
" net earnings for 1907.....\$50,390.37  
" unclaimed dividends forfeited.....937.50  
" transfer fees.....169.00

\$354,444.78

DEPRECIATION AND REPAIRS ACCOUNT.

To ordinary repairs, renewals and improvements during 1907.....\$29,731.88  
" 1906 Typhoon repairs.....56,614.06  
" balance.....26,806.55

\$113,152.49

By balance from last account.....\$3,152.49  
" transfer from profit and loss account.....90,000.00

\$113,152.49

RESERVE FUND.

To balance.....\$550,000.00

By balance from last account.....\$550,000.00

INSURANCE FUND.

To balance.....\$40,000.00

By balance from last account.....\$40,000.00

transfer from profit and loss account.....10,000.00

\$40,000.00

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to the sum of \$3,876.91. After payment of auditors' fees a balance of \$3,750.91 remains which is proposed to carry forward to new account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. G. K. Haxton was invited to join the Board during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Farlane. The latter has now resigned in view of his early departure for home. Mr. Haxton retires in accordance with the articles of association, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, who offers himself for re-election.

A. RODGER,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

Statement of Accounts for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1907.

Liabilities.

Capital—  
18,000 shares of \$25 each.....\$450,000.00  
10,800 shares issued and fully paid.....\$270,000.00  
Reserve fund.....\$3,601.99

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation loan account (secured by mortgages).....126,857.83  
Amount received in advance on account of contract in hand.....2,500.00  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation current account.....1,679.23  
Sundry creditors.....18,368.29  
Balance profit and loss account.....\$3,876.91

\$476,912.25

Assets.

Value of land and buildings at Wan-chai and North Point as per last report.....\$300,750.86  
Value of machinery, plant, launches and office furniture as per last report.....\$55,591.53  
Additions during the year.....2,157.00

\$57,743.53  
Sold during the year.....\$7,627.53

Value of stock in trade as per valuer's certificate.....\$1,521.04  
Value of work in progress as per valuer's certificate.....4,434.10  
Cash on hand.....290.04  
The National Bank of China Limited.....194.09  
Investments.....750.00  
Sundry debtors.....31,344.59

\$476,912.25

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Salaries.....\$12,725.00  
" Crown rent and taxes.....1,264.20  
" Interest.....123.37  
" Balance.....3,876.91

\$17,989.48

By Balance of last year's a/c.....\$10,335.94  
" Balance of working a/c.....7,425.53  
" Transfer fees.....18.01  
" Dividend on investments, etc.....102.00

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THE CHINA CRUISE.—Understands that, on the arrival north of the Cameroons, each half of the battalion will spend the summer, two months at the Barracks at Tientsin and two months in camp at Shanhaiwan, which will be a capital way of securing the men's health during the hot months.

# THE ADMIRAL'S RETURN.

## H.M.S. "ALACRITY" IN FROM CANTON.

10th inst.

H.M.S. *Alacrity*, with Admiral Sir Arthur Moore on board, returned from Canton this afternoon. The *Alacrity* took the Commander-in-Chief to Canton on Saturday. Admiral Moore visited H.E. Viceroy, Chang, Jan-Chun on Sunday morning. Owing to the Viceroy's indisposition H.E. did not make a return call. H.M. destroyer *Hari* acted as despatch vessel to the *Alacrity* at Canton. She is expected back this evening.

## TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

According to a telegram from Reuters Agency published in our issue of yesterday it is understood in London that an agreement will shortly be concluded with Japan for the protection of British trademarks; but it is stated on what authority this expectation is based. For some time negotiations have been carried on in Tokyo between the British Ambassador and the Japanese Government with a view to overcome the anomalous position brought about by the widespread piracy of foreign trademarks in Japan and by Japan's refusal to take the











## THE "TATSU MARU."

## AGITATION IN CANTON.

## MASS MEETING CONVENED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th March, 1908.

With reference to the arrest of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* No. 2, by the Chinese authorities on the charge of alleged smuggling of arms and ammunition, negotiations are still proceeding between the parties concerned, in order to bring about a satisfactory settlement. As the Japanese Government persistently demands the release of the captured vessel, the Chinese people, other than officials here who are watching closely the progress of the negotiations, are of opinion that steps should be taken to protest against the Japanese demands. The Canton Self-Government League, realizing the importance of the question, has issued a circular calling a mass meeting to discuss the matter.

The circular runs as follows:—The Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* No. 2, was arrested in Chinese waters for the illegal act of smuggling arms and ammunition; consequently, this vessel should, of course, be confiscated by the Chinese Government in conformity with the international treaty between the two countries. The Japanese Government, on the other hand, demands its release. It is now decided to arrange a meeting to take place to-morrow when all classes of the Chinese population are invited to attend for the purpose of making a protest against the Japanese demands.

## CONDITIONAL RELEASE UNACCEPTABLE.

A few days ago a communication was received by the Canton Self-Government League in the case that the Canton Viceroy was willing to acquiesce in a conditional surrender of the vessel. The Chinese Authorities stipulated that the *Tatsu Maru* would be released on condition that the cargo was detained. They admitted, although somewhat late in the day, that the vessel was in Portuguese territorial waters at the time of her arrest. To the conditional surrender of the steamer, the Japanese Consul at Canton, deputed Mr. Uyeno insisted on the release of the *Tatsu Maru* cargo all at once. The Consul official's contention was that, if, as now admitted, the steamer was within the waters of Macao, the Chinese Government had no case in seeking to detain the cargo. It is not doubted that within the next few days the *Tatsu Maru* will be released in compliance with the joint demands of the Japanese and Portuguese Consuls at Canton. The next question to arise will be one of compensation, that claimed on demurrage alone for over a month's detention. In the meantime no statement of claims has actually been lodged with the Provincial Government at Canton.

## AGITATION AT CANTON.

## A MONSTER MEETING.

Canton, 6th March.

The *Tatsu Maru* incident is still the all-absorbing topic of the hour in Canton and in all quarters the affair is arousing the most intense discussion. It culminated in a mass meeting, which was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Canton Self-Government League. The meeting was attended by all classes of the community, large numbers, numbering several hundred. At the meeting several prominent members of the gentry delivered lengthy discourses pointing out the unlawful action of the Japanese steamer in attempting to smuggle arms and ammunition. A map was sketched on a black board hung on the wall showing the exact place where the Japanese steamer was seized whilst in the act of unloading arms. The purpose of the map was to assure the people present that it was in Chinese waters that the vessel was arrested. It was also stated that it had been the custom for years for foreign steamships to apply to the Lappa Customs for a permit when discharging cargo and other goods in the vicinity of Lappa, in Chinese waters; but on the present occasion the Japanese steamer in question did not conform to the usual custom and to Treaty obligations. In the opinion of the speakers steps should be taken to strongly resist the Japanese demands in order to secure the sovereign rights of China on its own waters. In case of failure to bring about a satisfactory issue by having the steamer and its cargo confiscated, it is feared that smuggling of arms and ammunition into the interior of the province, can by no means be restricted in the future. The meeting resolved to wire to the Grand Council of State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Cantonese officials at the Capital to the foregoing effect requesting them to maintain strongly their decision in opposition to the Japanese demands. It was also decided to wire to the Cantonese people residing in foreign countries and the people of the provinces throughout the Empire to join in this protest, and to solicit subscriptions to defray any expense incurred in connection with the case.

It was further decided to prepare a statement showing every particular relating to the arrest of this vessel, and to send copies of such statement to all native powers and the different ports and in foreign countries, and also to translate the statement into English to be published in the foreign Press.

The boatman, Leung Chow Lee, who was engaged by the Portuguese to transport the arms from the Japanese steamer, is now detained in Canton, and his case is all probability, given further evidence as to the intended act of unloading arms and ammunition into his boat from the steamer.

The meeting also resolved to request all Chinese who are well versed in international Treaties and laws to make suggestions on the legal aspect of the case with a view of opposing the Japanese in their demands.

During the proceedings at the meeting it was agreed by all to adopt the scheme of boycotting Japanese goods should the Chinese Government fail in the present matter.

When the vehement speeches were being delivered, a certain man voluntarily subscribed \$100 towards expenses for telegrams, etc. He was asked to put down his name on the subscription list, but he refused; and it is recorded on the list as "A nameless man" who subscribed \$100.

By the time the meeting was ended a considerable sum of money was collected among those present.

## COLLECTING EVIDENCE.

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs H.E. the Viceroy has given orders to Captain Ng King Wing and Waiyuan Wong Yun-tung to proceed to Peking together with the eye-witnesses of the arrest of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* No. 2, and also to those who are in any way connected with the case to order to have these men investigated by the officials of the Ministry. It has been reported that Captain Ng King Wing and Waiyuan Wong Yun-tung are proceeding to Peking together with the eye-witnesses of the arrest of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* No. 2, and also to those who are in any way connected with the case to order to have these men investigated by the officials of the Ministry.

every detail of the case. It is reported that all these witnesses will leave here for the North in a few days' time.

## CHINA UNYIELDING.

As we go to press a report reaches us from a correspondent at Canton that, a rumour is current, in shipping circles there, that there is every probability of the *Tatsu Maru*, together with her cargo, being put up for sale by public auction some time next week. This report is, however, unconfirmed, and, if true, gives the case a pretty serious complexion in the present attitude of Japan.

## CANTON VICEROY'S WARNINGS.

## DEPARTURE OF WITNESSES FOR Peking.

Canton, 10th March.

The interest in the *Tatsu Maru* case is so very general that all the vernacular journals are exhibiting unwonted energy in reporting news concerning the case, while at the same time the editorial columns of the Chinese press have been largely filled almost daily with comments touching the international aspect of the affair. By order of H.E. the Viceroy, yesterday, the magistrates of the districts of Nani-hoi and Panyu sent for the editors of the different native newspapers to their yamen and warned them not to report too critically in their columns concerning the question at issue, as it is one of great importance and no extraneous matter should be introduced in its discussion. H.E. has also warned the officials of the various departments in connection with the Canton branch of the Imperial Telegraph Administration not to make known any telegraphic messages affecting the case, that they have frequently transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking and to the Central Government and vice versa.

Yesterday afternoon, Captain Ng King-wing of the Chinese gunboat *Po-Pik*, and Waiyuan Wong and others who were connected with the arrest of the Japanese steamer, left here to proceed to Peking to attend an inquiry to be held by the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to produce evidence justifying the arrest.

## REPORTED SALE.

In reference to the report from Canton that the *Tatsu Maru* and cargo would be sold next week, a representative of this paper had a conversation with the manager of Messrs. Ataka & Co., agents in Hongkong for the owners of the steamer, to-day. His firm had had no formal notice either from the Customs or the Provincial authorities at Canton, for sale, next week as rumour-d. In the opinion of Messrs. Ataka & Co., they did not think such a decision had been arrived at. Had that been the case, the owners or the Japanese Consul at Canton would have had official intimation of the fact. The firm are informed that their Consul representative in Canton was in receipt, yesterday, from the Japanese Foreign Minister at Tokio, of a long telegraphic despatch to which Mr. Uyeno has replied. The contents of the official messages are at the present stage of the negotiation of a strictly confidential character and are not therefore available for publication.

## AGITATION IN CANTON.

## CONTINUED.

## GUARDING OFFICIAL SECRETS.

Canton, 11th March.

The Canton Self-Government Association has again convened another meeting to take place on the 12th instant, for the purpose of adopting further measures to protest against the Japanese demand for the release of the *Tatsu Maru*. The League has also again dispatched telegrams to the different ports to representative bodies of Chinese residing thereat, laying stress on the importance of the case and requesting all Chinese people to co-operate in their action so as to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with the case in an effective manner.

It is reported that H.E. the Viceroy has dismissed two members of the Secretariat of his yamen, for having disclosed certain confidential matters relating to the negotiations in reference to the *Tatsu Maru* case.

## CANTON VICEROY CONFERS WITH BRITISH ADMIRAL.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SUGGESTIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th March.

On Saturday last the *Hongkong Telegraph* announced the fact of Admiral Sir Arthur Moore's visit to Canton, and pointing out that information to interested readers in Canton, remarked that "it was hardly likely that the British Admiral's visit could have any bearing on the question of the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru* last month, which had since been the subject of negotiations between the three Governments concerned, viz. the Governments of China, Japan and Portugal." That was a significant paragraph, and reading between the lines much could be deduced as to the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Canton. As is now known, in spite of the fact that the Admiral is now in Canton, it is a Sunday, who was accompanied by Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul-General. A very significant report appears in the columns of the Chinese newspaper, the *Kwok Sai Po*, on whose authority I learn that H.E. the Viceroy has forwarded a telegraphic despatch to Peking to the following effect:

Recently H.E. had a conference with a certain foreign Admiral. In the course of the conversation this high naval official suggested that a third Power should be asked to mediate in settling the differences regarding the case. It was also stated that the opinion was that the seized vessel should by no means be released at this stage, so as to prevent any unexpected circumstances arising that might lead to further complications, when the question will be surrounded with many more difficulties. The Admiral also declared that the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the province was a matter affecting the commercial interests of his country, and that he would himself do all he could within reasonable limits and in conformity with the treaties to bring about a satisfactory conclusion should the Japanese Consul at Canton fail to come to an understanding with the Canton authorities towards the desired end.

Another telegram also quoted from the *Kwok Sai Po* states that H.E. the Viceroy has wired to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that if Japanese men-of-war were really being despatched to the port of Canton, they would be accorded a most friendly reception into Chinese waters, in the same manner as vessels of other nations. H.E. requested that the Ministry should adhere firmly to their decision in the matter against the demands of the Japanese Government.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

And the first meeting of the Canton Self-Government Association with reference to the

*Tatsu Maru* case, telegrams were despatched to various consuls, and in addition, long memorials were forwarded to H.E. the Viceroy, pointing out the illegal action on the part of the Japanese steamer in attempting to smuggle arms and ammunition into the province, and showing what would be the outcome as regards the international condition of affairs in this province, and even in the whole Empire of China, should the case not result in a satisfactory manner, as for years past the Chinese border has obtained their supply of arms, etc., from the colony of Macao or by way of that port. It is the memory of the Association earnestly requested H.E. to maintain a strong stand in opposition to the Japanese demands on behalf of the people and also, on their behalf, to memorialize the Throne for authority to confiscate the seized steamer according to Customs regulations without yielding to extraneous influences.

## THE PORTUGUESE POSITION.

## STATUS OF COLON.

[From another Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th March, 1908.

As the outcome of the dispute regarding the territorial waters of Macao within which the seizure of the *Tatsu Maru* is alleged to have taken place, I have learnt on good authority that the Peking Government has raised the question of the sovereignty of the island of Coluan, opposite Macao. This side issue will have a very important bearing upon the question in defining the territorial limits of the waters of the Portuguese settlement. I hear that the Wai-wu-pu refuses to acknowledge the Portuguese sovereignty over Coluan, and has advised the Japanese Minister to that effect at the same time as the Governor of Macao was also opposing the Chinese definition of the delimitations of Macao. The telegram to Senhor Coutinho was, I hear, received at Macao yesterday. The request of the Japanese Government, which had also been transmitted to Senhor Coutinho, was to establish proof of the error of the Chinese contention.

## THE BRITISH CLAIMS.

The *Tatsu Maru* seizure presents many interesting features. The cargo of coal on board at the time of the steamer's arrest was consigned to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire in Hongkong. On behalf of that firm, the British Consul-General is also under the necessity of conducting correspondence with the Viceroy's yamen, a feature in the case which should be of special interest to Hongkong.

## JAPANESE OFFICIAL VIEW.

## GREAT INSULT TO JAPAN.

We understand that the following account represents the official view taken by the Japanese Government of the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru*:

The Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* (3,143 registered tons) left Kobe on January 26. On the morning of February 5 she arrived off Macao, and anchored at a point two and a half miles from the land, and was within the Portuguese territorial waters.

The rifles and ammunitions in question were sold by the Awaysa Co. of Osaka to the Ataka firm of Macao. Prior to the bargain, however, the Ataka firm applied for permission to the Portuguese authorities at Macao and obtained special permission for the importation of ninety-four cases of rifles and forty cases of ammunition, which were loaded at Kobe. For the exportation the Ataka firm got permits from both the Kobe Customs and the Water Police, and moreover a special permission was given to land ammunition within the harbour. All the necessary formalities were complied with openly, and the alleged fact of smuggling cannot be traced at all.

In the afternoon of the day of the arrival of the *Tatsu Maru*, however, Chinese men-of-war suddenly made their appearance and surrounded the steamer. Then two Chinese officers, with more than twenty armed sailors under their command, came on board the *Tatsu Maru* and told the captain that she was seized by the Chinese for smuggling arms and ammunition. The Japanese captain protested in vain, and the Chinese officers lowered the Japanese flag from the top of the mast, and hoisted a Chinese flag instead. The *Tatsu Maru* was then ordered to proceed to Canton, but she could only go to Shamco, where she now remains.

There is no necessity to comment on the illegality of the seizure by the Chinese authorities with the Portuguese territory. Conceding for argument's sake, however, that the Japanese ship was at the time of seizure within the Chinese territorial waters, the mere fact that she was preparing to unload her cargo does not constitute the action of smuggling arms and ammunitions to Chinese territory, because the place where the *Tatsu Maru* was staying was the usual anchorage for large vessels which cannot go into Macao harbour. As the action of the *Tatsu Maru* cannot be reckoned as smuggling, there is no reason to deal with this question in accordance with the rule of mixed investigation prescribed by Customs rules in the case of confiscation of goods by the Chinese authorities. Especially should it be noted that the seizure was effected by the Customs officials, but by a Chinese naval force. This constitutes a variable unlike measures which cannot be adopted in the time of peace, and is another reason against the application of the rule of the mixed investigation to this case.

The lowering of the Japanese flag, and the replacing of it with the Chinese one, are a great insult to Japan.

## [N. C. D. News.]

## DISPATCH OF JAPANESE MAN-OF-WAR.

Tokio, March 3.

The man-of-war *Isami* arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

China's reply to the Japanese representations touching the case of the *Tatsu Maru*, which was fixed for delivery on February 29, has not yet been received.

China is still insisting on a joint inquiry by the Imperial Maritime Customs. But this Japan peremptorily refuses.

## CHINA'S REPLY.

Tokio, March 4.

The replies of the Peking Government and the Viceroy at Canton have been received in Tokio to-day, and though China does not necessarily reject Japan's demand for the immediate release of the *Tatsu Maru*, with an apology and compensation for her seizure, the reply is said to be unconvincing and unsatisfactory.

The Japanese authorities emphasize the fact that they will take what steps they deem suitable if China remains evasive, as the failure to make reparation for the outrage will be a constant threat to vessels plying in Chinese waters.

## REPORTED ACTION BY PORTUGAL.

Tokio, March 5.

The Portuguese Minister in Tokio is a passenger on board the R.M.S. *Empress of China*. It is reported that he is proceeding to Peking in connection with the case of the *Tatsu Maru*.

and to apologize for the arrest. She insists, however, on detailing the arms and ammunition pending further investigation, for which she is nominating third Power as arbiter.

Japan has peremptorily refused these conditions and intimates that she holds herself free to take any action she pleases in the matter. The seizure of the *Tatsu Maru*, she points out, is also causing considerable annoyance to the Chinese and foreign consignees of her cargo, which amounts to about 3,000 tons.

## A DISQUIETING RUMOUR.

New York, March 6.

Information from Washington states that it is reported unofficially that Japan has threatened to use force unless satisfaction is accorded her in the case of the *Tatsu Maru*. Baron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, has conferred with Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State. In an interview the Ambassador expresses his opinion that China will yield.

## [N. C. D. News.]

Peking, March 6.

The Japanese Minister at Peking went over to the Wai-wu-pu and strongly protested against the seizure of the *Tatsu Maru* and the Wai-wu-pu knowing that China is not strong enough to fight the case out herself, has ordered the Viceroy at Canton to release the steamer so as to prevent any further trouble.

On the 4th March the Japanese Minister paid a visit to the Wai-wu-pu and negotiated for four hours. China has submitted the following items:

1. China will release the *Tatsu Maru* and apologize for the hauling down of Japanese flag.
2. The question whether the arms and ammunition are in accordance with the certificates of the Customs and whether the place of anchorage of the *Tatsu Maru* is within Chinese territory to be decided by a third power.

The Japanese Minister does not agree to this and says he could not allow any third power to interfere with the affair as the matter only concerns Japan and China, and that Portugal being one of the parties China should not neglect her claim.

On the 6th Mr. Abe, the secretary of the Japanese Legation, paid a visit to the Wai-wu-pu and stated that all the negotiations are ended and Japan will take her own course. The Wai-wu-pu is now discussing measures to meet the circumstances.

Canton, March 6.

The Wai-wu-pu has ordered Chang Jen-chin to release the *Tatsu Maru* but the Viceroy will not obey the order of the Wai-wu-pu and the Cantonese meetings are supporting him by the holding of meetings.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## [W. C. D. News.]

## THE QUESTION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS.

Tokio, March 7.

In Chinese circles here it is insisted that the Lisbon Treaty concedes to Portugal the shore port of only Macao, being different therein from the Weihaiwei, Kiaochow or Tientsin Agreements, which leave the neighbouring water as well as the littoral to the respective Powers concerned. The question of the smuggling of arms depends on the preparations made by the *Tatsu Maru* for the discharge of her cargo.

It is reported that the freedom of action claimed by Japan has no ground of reason before a careful investigation of the whole case is finished.

## AN ACT OF WAR.

Tokio, March 8.

The Tokio authorities declare that the lowering of the Japanese flag on the *Tatsu Maru* was *inter alia* tantamount to hostile action and does not require investigation. A noted publicist instances the French occupation of Beirut in 1898 and Germany's continued occupation of Kiaochow. Some papers are giving prominence in their columns to the movements of Japanese men-of-war; but hitherto it is significant that no naval move has been taken.

## FUTURE SUPERVISION.

While vigorously pressing the Wai-wu-pu for satisfaction, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in Peking, is rumored to have warned the Tokio Government that it will be well to exercise stricter control over the export of arms in view of China's nervousness with regard to revolutionaries.

The following items are taken from the *Japan Chronicle* of the 29th ult.:—

On the 24th instant Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave instructions to Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, to demand from the Chinese Government that the local authorities responsible for the detention of the *Tatsu Maru* should release the steamer at once, as requested by the Japanese Government.

A Peking message to the *Jiji* states that the Chinese Foreign Office, which is of the same opinion as the Viceroy of Kwangtung on the matter, still insists that the *Tatsu Maru* case should be left to the decision of the Customs authorities. The Japanese Government has absolutely declined to consent to this proposal, and no reply has yet been made by the Chinese Government. The delay in giving an answer is said to be due to the "obstinacy" of the Viceroy of Kwangtung.

A Shanghai message to the *Asahi* states that the Viceroy of Kwangtung has discovered proof that the arms and ammunition carried by the *Tatsu Maru* were destined for the revolutionaries taking refuge in Hongkong, who intended to send them into the interior of China. The evidence has been forwarded to the Peking Government.

According to a Peking dispatch, the Chinese Foreign Office made representations Tuesday night to the Japanese Minister on the *Tatsu Maru* question; but it is said that the reply was vague and indefinite. On Wednesday afternoon the Japanese Minister visited the Foreign Office, where he had an interview with Yuan Shi-kai and Han Tzu-tung, and demanded that the Viceroy of Kwangtung should be instructed to release the steamer, make an apology for the insult to Japan in hauling down the flag of the steamer, punish the officials responsible for these unlawful proceedings, and pay damages for the retention of the *Tatsu Maru*.

## JAPANESE "PATIENCE" EXHAUSTED.

The *Japan Chronicle*, of 1st inst., says:—The Chinese continue to maintain the justice of the seizure of the *Tatsu Maru* and the Japanese to fulfilment against it. A Tokyo dispatch states that Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, citing under instructions issued by the Tokio Government on the 23rd ultimo, has been pushing forward negotiations for the release of the *Tatsu Maru* and means for obtaining redress for the seizure, but the Chinese Government has been procrastinating in the matter and endeavouring to protract the negotiations without giving any definite answer. On the 27th ultimo the Japanese Minister stated that his patience was exhausted and entered upon what is described as a "vigorous negotiation." It is stated that the Chinese Government has not absolutely insisted that the Chinese authorities were right in seizing the steamer, and the settlement of the question will probably be eventually left to the Viceroy of Kwangtung for settlement. The message adds that the Japanese Government has issued a quadruple to back up the demands made on the Chinese Government.

The cruiser *Isami* is reported to have left Shanghai for Hongkong on the 26th ultimo.

The *Asahi*, Peking correspondent states that, according to the Portuguese-Chinese Treaties signed in March and December, 1893, the place where the *Tatsu Maru* was seized is within Portuguese waters, over which the Chinese authorities have no jurisdiction. The Japanese Minister has communicated to the Wai-wu-pu the Portuguese view, adding that further delay in the settlement of the question would only tend to magnify the responsibility which is being incurred by the Chinese authorities.

It seems to us that the whole matter is one for law and evidence to decide. The Japanese determination to force the claim does not say much for a belief in the inherent justice of their case.

## PRETEXTS FOR WAR.

In a leading article under the above caption, the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the 6th inst.:—Relations between China and Japan just now have rather a sinister appearance. There is the Chientao question, in itself a matter of serious difference; there are several others connected with the situation in Manchuria, and covering matters as wide apart as the building of railways, the exploitation of mines, the development of commerce. Lastly, there is the *Tatsu Maru* affair. Either of these might be made a pretext for war if Japan were so inclined. Either might be so clumsily handled by the Chinese officials as to give that pretext in no doubtful form. In connection with the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the gun-carrying ship, it cannot be forgotten that it was the hauling down of the British flag on the *Arco* which was the ostensible cause of the so-called Arrow war. Everybody now knows, and the well-informed knew then, that the *Arco* case was but the last straw that provided a plausible reason for a forcible settlement of many outstanding questions. Now experience should have taught China the grave error of allowing questions to pile up one on the other, till on some occasion the outburst comes over some trivial matter which two sensible men could satisfactorily settle in an hour or two.

We hope that China will carefully avoid giving Japan any pretext for action other than diplomatic. Now the *Tatsu Maru* question is handled will be an excellent test as to the attitude of the two states. A vast deal has been said already respecting it, but so far we have not heard of any independent examination into its rights and wrongs. It is asserted on one side that the vessel was in Chinese waters when she was seized, but this is denied on the other. What is apparently admitted is that she was carrying arms. Now it seems to reasonable men that the destination of these arms could be ascertained beyond any reasonable doubt. If it can be proved that they were consigned to some responsible firm in the ordinary course of legal business, then China must pay damages. If they were not so sent, then Japan has nothing to say in the matter, and if she takes advantage of the occasion to bully, she will condemn herself in the face of the whole world. What is wanted, therefore, is an independent examination into the facts. If China demands this, and Japan refuses, by that refusal she will put herself in the wrong. For any technical error in the pulling down of the flag an ample apology should at once be forthcoming from China. A very few hours' investigation by competent men would settle the matter of right and wrong; and then if China is wrong she would be mulcted in damages, and if Japan, the ship and its cargo of contraband should be confiscated. Prejudgment of the case on insufficient data is to be deprecated. All that is wanted is a common-sense treatment of the question without bias, without prejudice, and certainly without anything in the nature of a threat. At the moment it looks as if faulty handling were likely to bring about a rupture, in which case it would seem that both parties would be to blame.

## CONSUL-GENERAL SUN

## ARRIVES IN HONGKONG LAST WEEK.

Sun Sze Yee, the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, returned to Hongkong on the *Hongkong Maru* a few days ago on a year's leave. The cause announced for his return is the desire to be present at the burial of his mother, who died in Canton ten months ago. The Consul-General applied several times for leave of absence to perform this filial duty, and the permission was finally granted. He met his brother, Sun Sze Din, who is Consul to Shanghai, in Hongkong, and together they will go to Canton to be present at the last rites of their parent.

Sun Sze Yee went to San Francisco in July, 1906, and did much good work among the local Chinese. In appreciation of his services his Government increased the importance of the post, and Sun Sze Yee was made Consul-General. One of the principal things accomplished by him was the bringing about of peace between the *Hop Sing Tong* and the *Big Kong Tong*.

The societies had been carrying on a blood feud for years at Frisco and had sworn to wage a war of extermination. Through the efforts of Sun Sze Yee they were induced to sign a peace agreement in the presence of Chief of Police Biggy.

That the agreement was a genuine one was evinced on the afternoon of the 8th ult., when the principal officers and the fighting men of the two societies gathered around the banquet board in the room of the Six Companies and ate together. The Consul-General was present and cautioned them to keep their agreement.

The only unpleasant episode of the regime of Sun Sze Yee was the death of Hong Kong, President of the Young W. Society in the office of the Consul General. Sun Sze Yee was rebuking that official violently.

"I bow to the will of the Consul General," said Hong Kong and fell to the floor dead from heart failure.

Hong Kong's society is the richest and most influential in the quarter and great indignation was caused by the affair. The dead man was very old and was all the more honoured for that. For a time it was whispered that Sun Sze Yee would be recalled because of the episode, for Hong Kong's family is very influential in China. The funeral of the dead president was the largest held in the city since Little Pete, the gambler, was carried to the grave.

When Sun Sze Yee returns to Frisco he will hold the rank of "Pai Pai," a title one degree higher than the one he held. He will devote all his attention to educational work in America. Chief of Police Biggy was notified by the Consul-General of the final ratification of the peace agreement between the *Big Kong* and the *Hop Sing*.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Company has applied to the authorities for permission to construct a line about 15 miles in length, to connect the company's factory at Higashi-Shimbira by rail with the Wada Point branch of the Sanjo line. This connection will be a preliminary to the construction by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company of locomotive engines, passenger carriages, and accessories.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

## CONTRACT.

## INTERESTING CASE AT THE SUPREME COURT.

A most interesting action, involving a large sum of dollars, in which a breach of contract is alleged, was presented at the Supreme Court last Monday. The case was that in which Lam Yeung Wood, and Lam Choy contractors, sought to recover from the Standard Oil Company of New York the sum of \$70,000, being for work done and materials supplied at the request of the Standard Oil Company for their works at Lai-chi-kok. The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) presided. (Mr. James Orange, of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, architects, was assessor.)

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. George A. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. The defendants were represented by Mr. R. D. Atkinson, Mr. C. C. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant firm.

Mr. Slade read the statement of claim, as follows:—The plaintiffs are contractors carrying on business as the Colony under the name of Sing Tuen and Company. The defendants are a company incorporated in the United States of America and carrying on business in Hongkong. On the 3rd April, 1905, plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendants to supply certain materials and do certain work in land at Lai-chi-kok, known as New Kowloon Station Lot No. 2, of which defendants are the lessors. In pursuance of the contract plaintiffs provided materials and plant for carrying on the work and did work on the land to the value of \$136,689.39. The materials and plant on the work were, on or about the 26th January, 1907, measured and valued by Messrs. Palmer and Turner, architects, and Mr. Christopher Deswood Thomas, employed in the office of Mr. W. Danby, the engineer employed by the defendants, to supervise the work. On the 28th January, 1907, plaintiffs, from continuing the work and neglecting the plaintiffs, their servants and workmen from the lot and took possession of all materials and plant belonging to the plaintiffs upon the lot and have since the 28th January, 1907, refused to permit the plaintiffs to carry out the contract of the 3rd April, 1905. On the 7th February, 1907, the plaintiffs, through their solicitors, gave the defendants notice that in consequence of this trouble they rescinded the contract wholly and entirely and the contract was thereupon rescinded. The plaintiffs have received from the defendants as and for payment for the materials and plant the sum of \$81,881.45 in cash and cement of the value of \$7,100.00, leaving a balance of \$46,637.94 due and owing by the defendants to the plaintiffs. On the execution of the contract the plaintiffs deposited with the defendants the sum of \$2,000 as part security for the due performance of the contract—upon the terms contained in a separate agreement of even date, whereby it was agreed, *inter alia*, that the defendants might invent or use in their plaintiffs' work of \$2,000 and were to be entitled to retain to themselves absolutely all interest, profit, or income arising from the sum, but the defendants agreed to pay to the plaintiffs interest on the sum of \$2,000 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The consideration to the plaintiffs for the agreement was that the defendants would permit the plaintiffs to carry out the contract and make such profit thereon as they lawfully might. The consideration for the agreement, having wholly failed, but the defendants have had the benefit of the sum of \$2,000 from the 3rd April, 1905, to the present time. The plaintiffs have not repaid to the defendants the sum of \$2,000 or any part thereof. The plaintiffs claim—(1) The sum of \$46,637.94, (2) The sum of \$2,000 and interest at the rate of 10 per cent. annum from the 3rd April, 1905, to date of payment or judgment.

For the defence it was maintained that the plaintiffs did not provide materials and plant for carrying on the work to the value of \$136,689.39. The plaintiff under a certain condition of the contract was responsible for all damage of any kind, structural or otherwise, that might occur to defendant's property, and the work was by the clemency of the weather and was bound to re-locate all damage and to thoroughly complete the work. Plaintiffs were accordingly only entitled to be paid for the materials and work in the condition in which they were on the 20th January, 1907, and not in the condition in which they were after the typhoon of 18th September, 1906. Defendants desired ejecting the plaintiffs or their servants from the work. They hold that plaintiffs did not do the work with reasonable expedition, caused by the insufficiency of workmen employed by them. Defendants stated that plaintiffs were not entitled to any payment whatever in respect of the work done by them on the pier and the sea-wall on top of it, owing to the pier being negligently and improperly constructed, as it slipped and brought down with it a considerable portion of the wall. They also failed to fill in behind the east and west rubble-mounds which were responsible for this being demolished during the storm. The defendants, therefore, claim damages against plaintiffs for the sum of \$75 per diem from 3rd April 1907 to the date of the completion of the work till 10th March, 1908—making 343 days at \$75 per day, \$25,725.

Proceeding, Mr. Slade said that what the Court had to decide was as to what work was done by the plaintiffs in this case. Apart from the differences based on the terms of the contract, the defence, he said, set up that the damage done to their works during the typhoon of 18th September, 1906, was caused by the negligent work of the plaintiffs, and that the defendants were entitled to have the work done by them, and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any payment whatever in respect of the work done by them on the pier and the sea-wall on top of it, owing to the pier being negligently and improperly constructed, as it slipped and brought down with it a considerable portion



# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. DR. HO KAI'S TERM.

PETITION FOR HIS RE-NOMINATION BEING ARRANGED BY CHINESE FRIENDS.

On the 24th inst. the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai's second term of office on the Legislative Council expires. The honorable member holds his seat as a nominee of the Government. He completes twelve years of office. Whether or not Dr. Ho Kai intends to serve for another term of six years, is a moot point. But it is doubtful if the Doctor, who is still in the enjoyment of full vigour and strength, would be willing to relinquish a position of honour and distinction and all that is meant by it in the special Chinese sphere wherein he moves and exercises his moral influence. However that may be, the question is a delicate one to submit blank to the honorable gentleman and we have refrained from ascertaining his personal views at the moment on a question of general interest to the community. The fact remains, however, that a section of his friends and admirers have got up a petition to be submitted to the Governor the tenor of which we have so far gathered, will be to solicit His Excellency's gracious pleasure to re-nominate the honorable member to a third term of office. Whether Sir Frederick Lugard will be influenced by the petitioners, it is not so far to hazard a guess. And whether also His Excellency would prefer the introduction of new blood into the deliberations of the Council is another question that may be pertinently submitted. At any rate, considerable interest attaches to the retiring member's re-nomination or otherwise. That the candidature would not be going abegging in the event of a vacancy it is safe to predict. But as aspirants for the member's honour would do well to remember that "possession is nine points of the law," and unless Dr. Ho Kai elects to withdraw from the local political arena, his return to office as senior member for the Chinese may be predicted as a foregone conclusion.

## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VACANCY.

HON. MR. KESWICK'S APPOINTMENT.

Following our leading article of last evening advocating the Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick's appointment to the Executive Council, *vice* Mr. E. A. Hewitt, our inquiries to-day establish beyond a doubt, the practical fact that the choice of the election fell on the candidate whose claims we urged upon the notice of His Excellency the Governor. Until the appointment is officially gazetted it is but natural that those concerned could make no definite statement for publication. Enough, however, was gathered in the course of brief questionings to lead our representative to the reasonable belief that our prophecy was not wide of the mark and that the next weekly official publication will contain the announcement we had anticipated. Counting upon the certainty of the appointment, we heartily congratulate H.E. upon a selection which cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction; for in Mr. Keswick the Government acquires upon the highest Council of the Colony a gentleman whose interests are bound up in every branch of trade and industry in Hongkong, be it shipping or landed estate, mercantile or financial.

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

CHINESE ACTIVITY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th March, 1908. The work on the construction of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway in the Shek Lung district, has been commenced and materials are now being transhipped to that district in large quantities to meet requirements. The Railway Bureau has also received the different Likin Station and the railway materials for the road without delay when en route for the scene of operations, as these articles are all exempted from payment of Likin duties.

## THE WRACK OF THE "CHINGPING."

The N. G. D. Nook, of 6th inst., says: "The latest information with regard to the C. E. & M. S. Chingping, which went ashore on the rocks in Shihtau Bay on the night of the 27th ultimo, is that the task of attempting to save the vessel itself is almost hopeless. The fore part of the vessel is piled up on the rocks and her bottom is so much bent that she bulges at the sides. All of the bridge the steamer is afloat in water which has a depth of about 47 ft. at low tide, and the cargo in the after hold is as yet undamaged, being protected by a watertight bulkhead; but should a strong south or south easterly wind arise, it is probable that the vessel may snap in two. The Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.'s tender Victoria left the scene of the wreck at noon on Friday and arrived here yesterday at 10 a.m. The same Company's tow-boat Samson left Shanghai for Shihtau Bay on Friday morning with two lighters in tow for the purpose of saving the cargo, but owing to the heavy S. E. gale which has prevailed during the past three days, it is probable that the Samson will have to anchor during the voyage and will not arrive at the scene of the wreck until to-morrow. In the meantime endeavours have been made to charter junks to lighten the cargo, but without avail, as the native boats in Shihtau Bay are loaded with cargo and unable to accept the engagement. The C. M. S. Kungshah, which arrived here yesterday from Hongkong, reports having seen the tug Samson with two lighters in tow at Fairy Wreck buoy. She signalled: "I shall proceed as soon as weather permits. Report me." When last seen the tug was proceeding towards an anchorage under the lee of the North Bank.

## MAN'S FOOD.

BUTCHER CAUGHT KILLING A DISEASED PIG.

A butcher named Wong Wa, residing at 9, Station Street, Yau-ma-tei, paid a penalty, yesterday, for attempting to supply the public with the remains of a diseased pig. He was charged at the instance of Inspector of Depots C. V. Brink before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with killing a diseased pig, and with slaughtering animals in his house. The defendant admitted the charges, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$50, or 3 months' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

# BIG BLAZE AT WEST POINT.

FIVE HOUSES GUTTED. DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$30,000.

It would be exaggerating, for we have it from the highest authority, that the fire which gutted five houses at West Point last night—Nos. 370, 372, 374, 376 and 378, Des Vaux Road West—and partly destroyed No. 368, doing damage to the extent of about \$30,000, was the biggest seen in that district since 1904. These buildings are two storeys high, built of blue brick, and were used as godowns. They were filled with matting, which made fine fuel. The fire started at about seven o'clock on the ground floor of No. 372, and was discovered by Chinese constable 216, who turned in the alarm. Within five minutes, the firemen from No. 7 Police Station were on the scene, under Inspector Collett. A little later the fire brigade put in an appearance, in charge of Assistant Engineer Lane, but by this time the six buildings were enveloped in flame, and no time was lost in setting down to earnest work. The flames, once they began to spread, worked their way from one building to another, and from then on the fire was a brilliant one as it broke through the roof and spread on to the next building.

The fire was one of the fiercest, from a smoke standpoint, that the firefighters have in operation, including those from the fire-boat, which arrived shortly after the outbreak, putting an end to all tramway traffic as far as Kennedy Town.

The fact that the wind was blowing in an unfavorable direction, towards the west, caused some anxiety to the firemen, and not a little to the crowd, when it became known that the flames were moving in the direction of No. 360, where are stored large quantities of coke and tar. The firemen, who, to say the least, deserve great praise for the work that was done and the risk they ran, put up a strong fight to keep the flames away from this building and the buildings at the rear, but at first it seemed as if they were doomed to disappointment, so fierce did the fire burn, but they were successful in the end.

At about two o'clock this morning—after five hours of hard struggling on the part of the gallant firefighters—the indications were that the flames would be confined to these six buildings alone. The wind had veered somewhat, and the fire was so well under control that the possibility of it spreading to the coke and tar godown seemed unlikely.

During the fire the crowd that gathered in the neighbourhood—and a huge crowd it was, too—began to get disorderly. Forty policemen were appointed to keep the mob from entering the area, but this had no effect. Assistance was applied for at headquarters and a squad of Indians, in charge of the jemadar, was despatched to the scene, but still the crowd could not be controlled. Finally, as the last resource, the hose had to be turned on them and this had the desired effect. They scattered immediately in all directions, and when the road, within a respectable distance was cleared, about twenty pairs of shoes, which had been trampled off during the rush lay in the centre of the street. Among the crowd were a number of Europeans—including many ladies—and they did not escape spitting from the hose.

As far as is known at present there were no lives lost. When the fire was first discovered no less than thirty men were working in the building, but they made for the street as soon as the word "Fire" was called.

The origin of the blaze is put down to the over-turning of a kerosene lamp while the coolies were at work.

The buildings were insured with the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for \$25,000. The matting was insured in the Imperial and Phoenix Insurance Companies. Messrs. Dowdell & Co., agents for \$50,000; Reuter Brockleman \$30,000, and in the Yee On Insurance Company for \$10,000.

## MISSING ACCOUNT BOOKS.

CHINESE BUSINESS MAN ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

A Chinese business man, giving the name of Kwok Tao, was apprehended yesterday afternoon in the Central district, by Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan, on a charge of theft. The warrant on which he was arrested was issued by Mr. F. A. Hazeland on the 6th inst., but he was only executed yesterday when Kwok Tao returned from Canton. The charge against him was that of stealing a count books, partnership books and the chops of the Kwong Fook Cheong shop.

Kwok Tao, it is alleged, was at one time the managing partner of the Kwong Fook Cheong. Lately, it is asserted, a dispute—over what is not yet known—arose between the partners. As a result of this trouble Kwok Tao left the Colony a week ago, and about that time the firm's books and chops disappeared. Suspicion fell on Kwok, who was arrested as mentioned above.

At the Police Court, this morning, he pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. Reginald Harding prosecuted. A week's adjournment was asked for and allowed by Mr. Hazeland. Bail in the sum of \$500 was agreed upon.

## KINDNESS REPAID.

A BURMESE THANKS.

A rather strange story was told to Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, this morning, at the Police Court, when Richard Simmonds, a native of Burma, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a tweed suit, a blanket, a white shirt, a singlet and several pieces of other clothing from T. L. Seddon, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Buitton and Helt.

About five months ago complainant, who knew defendant was destitute, invited him to his house at 2, Bowring Canal East, where he was given food and shelter. On the 6th inst. complainant left the house in the morning, and during his absence defendant seized his opportunity of removing what clothing he could find. Then he took himself off to Kowloon, and was not seen until yesterday afternoon when he was taken into custody, by the Vanchuan police.

It was stated by Inspector Gompertz that defendant had a previous conviction. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

# MR. MODY'S MUNIFICENT GIFT.

\$35,000 TOWARDS ERECTION OF SEAMEN'S MISSION.

SURPRISE FINALE TO MEETING TO-DAY.

At the meeting held in the City Hall this afternoon, at which H.E. Sir Francis Lugard presided, Mr. H. N. Mody, at the close of the proceedings delivered a short address which was the event of the day.

Mr. Mody said that he had learned from the Rev. Mr. France that it was proposed to purchase a site and erect thereon a Seamen's Home at a cost of \$50,000 if the necessary funds were forthcoming. Concluding he said, "Speaking does not come easy to me, but I should like if I may be allowed to do so, to say something to help this cause, and to say that should the amount necessary for the purchase of the site be forthcoming it will afford me infinite pleasure to erect and present to the Mission a suitable building thereon at a cost of \$5,000. (Loud cheers.)"

## ROYAL ARTILLERY REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

The opening day of the R.A. Regimental Sports took place this afternoon at the United Service Club's ground, at Kowloon, in the presence of a large gathering of interested spectators. Among those present were: Major "Stephenston, Major Perry, Capt. W. G. Bulcher, Lieut. Waller, Lieut. A. W. Chapman, Lieut. O. C. Hill, Lieut. H. L. F. Dimmock, Lieut. P. O'Sullivan, Sub-Maj. Mahomed, Din, 1st Lt. Mr. Gr. Little, R. S. M. Thorp, Sergt. Spencer, Sergt. James, Sergt. D'Arcy and S. C. M. Rao.

During the sports, the Band of the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment played the following selections of music:—

1. "March." "Pax in Bello." Summer. 2. "Value." "United-Nulls." Lamotte. 3. "Collection." "Venezuela." Webster. 4. "Two Steps." "Cherish." O'Sullivan. 5. "Value." "Syringa." Taylor. 6. "Collection." "Jamaica." O'Sullivan. 7. "Two Steps." "La Matichella." Hard Clap. 8. "Polka." "Evening Star." Smith. 9. "Collection." "Luna." O'Sullivan. 10. "Value." "Luna." O'Sullivan. 11. "Two Steps." "Hop Scotch." Rubens. 12. "Collection." "Hop Scotch." Rubens.

The opening events and results were:—

1. Long Jump. Prices, \$5, \$4, \$3. 2. Gr. Carter. (Distance 18 ft. 11 in.) 3. Bomb. Cast. 4. Gr. Williams. Throwing the Cricket Ball. Prices, \$5, \$3, \$2. 1. Gr. Thomas. 2. Corpl. Wright. 3. Gr. Karrik. Gr. Thomas got in a very good throw of 109 yards.

Hurdle Race. Heats, 3 ft hurdles, 120 yards, 10 fights. 1. Gr. Thomas (8 secs.) 2. Gr. Carter (9 secs.) Half Mile, R.G.A. Prices, \$12, \$8, \$4. 1. Gr. Thomas (2 min.) 2. Gr. Evans. 3. Gr. McFarlane. Tug-of-War. (First round). 10 men a-side, limited to 120 stone, 12 ft. Pull, best 2 out of 3. Open to teams drawn completely from a Company R.G.A., European Company or any ship. This contest was most exciting. The 88 and 23 Companies were the first two teams to enter. The 88 Company were the two opposing teams. At first, the 88 Company showed unmistakable signs of winning. Toward the end, however, they gave way, and the 23 Company came out victor.

During the events, three of the R.G.A. men, dressed as negroes, kept passing funny remarks and altogether enjoying themselves at the expense of the spectators and those who were taking part in the sports. They seemed to be highly pleased with themselves, and whenever they noticed that no one laughed at their jokes, they did the laughing themselves. They did not mind the opportunity of bumping against their officers, and altogether, they did full justice to their position as clowns of the occasion.

The above sports were resumed this afternoon at 2 p.m. Yesterday's events and results after we had gone to press were:—

One Mile. Prices, \$15, \$10, \$5. Open to Royal Navy and European Garrison and Police. 1. Lance-Corpl. Dellow. 2. Pte. Clegg. 3. Piper McPherson (Cameron's.) Sack Race. Prices, \$5, \$3, \$2. 1. Gr. Scar. 2. Gr. Williams. Putting the Weight. Prices, \$8, \$4, \$3. 1. Bomb. McLeod. 2. Gr. Kerrick. 3. Gr. Pluck. Quarter Mile, R.G.A. Prices, \$12, \$8, \$4. 1. Gr. Thomas. 2. Bomb. Macfarlane. 3. Gr. Evans and Gr. Cant (dead heat).

Veterans' Race, 12 years' service and upwards. 120 yds. Prices, \$8, \$4, \$2. (1 yard start for every year or part of a year of a man's service over 8.) 1. Coy. Sergt. Major Wray. 2. Gr. Greenwood. 3. Corpl. Knight. Team Race. Prices, \$16, \$8. (Open to any team of four from any native company of the Garrison.) 1. A. Coy 13th Rajput. 2. A. Coy 13th Rajput. 3. A. Coy 13th Rajput.

In the tug-of-war contest the 488 D. Company, Cameron Highlanders beat the G. Company, Middlesex Regiment. In the second round the 88 beat the 23 Coy. The 88 Coy. Cameron's beat the H. Coy. Cameron's, which was a splendid event.

Mile. Prices, \$15, \$10, \$5. 1. Gr. Evans. (5 mins.) 2. Gr. Karrik. 3. Gr. Greenwood. Putting the Weight. H.K.S.B. Prices, \$6, \$4, \$2. 1. Ahmed Khan (15 ft.) 2. Olla Khan (14 ft.) 3. Karam Habi (10 ft.) Hurdle Race, 120 yds. Prices, \$10, \$5, \$3. 1. Gr. Carter. (20 secs.) 2. Bomb. Cast. 3. Gr. Thomas. Half Mile, H.K.S.B. Prices, \$15, \$8, \$4. There were seven entries. 1. Akbar Khan (3 mins.) 2. 1st Khan. 3. Sheer Khan. High Jump. Prices, \$8, \$4, \$2. 1. 88 Coy. 2. 87 Coy. 3. 87 Coy. 4. 87 Coy. 5. 87 Coy. 6. 87 Coy. 7. 87 Coy. 8. 87 Coy. 9. 87 Coy. 10. 87 Coy. 11. 87 Coy. 12. 87 Coy. 13. 87 Coy. 14. 87 Coy. 15. 87 Coy. 16. 87 Coy. 17. 87 Coy. 18. 87 Coy. 19. 87 Coy. 20. 87 Coy. 21. 87 Coy. 22. 87 Coy. 23. 87 Coy. 24. 87 Coy. 25. 87 Coy. 26. 87 Coy. 27. 87 Coy. 28. 87 Coy. 29. 87 Coy. 30. 87 Coy. 31. 87 Coy. 32. 87 Coy. 33. 87 Coy. 34. 87 Coy. 35. 87 Coy. 36. 87 Coy. 37. 87 Coy. 38. 87 Coy. 39. 87 Coy. 40. 87 Coy. 41. 87 Coy. 42. 87 Coy. 43. 87 Coy. 44. 87 Coy. 45. 87 Coy. 46. 87 Coy. 47. 87 Coy. 48. 87 Coy. 49. 87 Coy. 50. 87 Coy. 51. 87 Coy. 52. 87 Coy. 53. 87 Coy. 54. 87 Coy. 55. 87 Coy. 56. 87 Coy. 57. 87 Coy. 58. 87 Coy. 59. 87 Coy. 60. 87 Coy. 61. 87 Coy. 62. 87 Coy. 63. 87 Coy. 64. 87 Coy. 65. 87 Coy. 66. 87 Coy. 67. 87 Coy. 68. 87 Coy. 69. 87 Coy. 70. 87 Coy. 71. 87 Coy. 72. 87 Coy. 73. 87 Coy. 74. 87 Coy. 75. 87 Coy. 76. 87 Coy. 77. 87 Coy. 78. 87 Coy. 79. 87 Coy. 80. 87 Coy. 81. 87 Coy. 82. 87 Coy. 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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FROM Sunday, 15th instant, retreat will sound at 6.30 p.m.

THE Bank of England rate of discount has further gone down to 3½ per cent, last Monday.

LIEUTENANT C. Ryley, R. A. M. Corps, having returned from leave of absence on 6th instant, the unexpired portion, viz., 6th and 7th instant, is cancelled.

MR. VON ZEPPELIN, who has been, up till now, acting Consul-General at Shanghai, has been raised to the rank of a full Consul-General.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by 2nd Lieutenant F. O. Reynolds of his Commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

ONE hundred and thirty-three candidates (seven of whom are girls) have paid entrance fees for the Oxford Local Examination to be held next July. Last year there were 104.

We have received a large and finely illustrated chart of the tourist trips in the Mediterranean arranged by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, for which Messrs. Melchers and Co. are the local agents.

Dr. W. W. Pearce, assistant Medical Officer of Health, will act as Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of Statistics, during the absence on leave of Dr. F. W. Clark, with effect from the 9th instant.

THE Japanese Government is determined to maintain a strong attitude with reference to the Chinese Mining Regulations and it will not recognize their validity, even if China intended to bring them into force on the date fixed.

A COOLIE, Pun Shing, who admitted stealing fourteen bull's-eye lamps from a hawk on board the Canton steamer *Paul Beau*, last Wednesday night, got six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks, on Thursday morning, at the Police Court.

ABOUT thirty members of the House of Representatives belonging to the Ministerial party of the Seiyunkei have organized themselves with a view to attack Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs. They include directors of emigration companies.

BARON DE SENDAL, Portuguese Minister to the Courts of Tokyo and Peking, arrived at Shanghai from Japan on 6th inst., by the *Empress of India* and is staying at the Hotel des Colonies. Baron de Sendal will leave for the North in a few days.

A TINGTAU despatch of 2nd inst. says:—S.M.S. *Arcona* and the torpedo-boat *S. 90* have returned from South-West Promontory, where they endeavoured to assist the stranded steamer *Chingping*. But all efforts have been in vain; the ship is apparently a total loss.

AGENTS, managers, secretaries, and other officers of companies carrying on life insurance business within this Colony are requested to communicate with the Registrar of Companies without delay with a view to compliance with the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1907.

WE learn from a Tokyo despatch to the *Osaka Mainichi*, that the Yokohama Specie Bank, which has reduced the term of bills on shipments of raw cotton from America to 60 days and that from India to 30 days, now contemplates reducing the term of bills on shipments from London to 60 days (now 30 days).

A SERIES of lectures to ladies on "Home Nursing" will be given by Dr. W. V. M. Koch, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association in St. Paul's College, on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. The first lecture will be given on Friday, 13th March, 1908. An attendance fee of 2s will be charged for the purpose of defraying incidental expenses.

A REGULATION of the Governor-in-Council renders necessary that all arms or ammunition kept or stored in the Colony or being moved therein by any importer or dealer in or vendor of arms or ammunition, if in boxes or crates or packages, must have the number or quantity contained therein clearly marked on the outside of each box or package in English.

AT a meeting of shareholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral, held on the 28th January, 1908, the following were elected Lay Members of the Church Body, for the year 1908:—The Honourable Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Messrs. W. A. Armstrong, Bryer (honorary secretary), R. R. B. Hancock (honorary treasurer), E. Ormiston, and H. W. Slade. Mr. J. C. Peter was elected auditor.

IN view of the rumours to the effect that large quantities of copper coins are being smuggled into the country from abroad, the Central Government has instructed the Customs along the coast to exercise strict supervision over all the steamers coming from foreign countries. The various customs and governors have also been requested to prohibit the underhand striking of coins for circulation.

A CHINESE woman, who attempted to commit suicide at Yau-mai about a month ago, by cutting her throat with a knife, was called upon to give an explanation at the Police Court, on the 24th inst. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that she attempted to take her life because she had had a quarrel with her husband. R. B. Hancock (honorary treasurer), E. Ormiston, and H. W. Slade. Mr. J. C. Peter was elected auditor.

ONE hundred pounds of beef went missing from a stall in the Central Market early this morning (9th inst.). Suspicion fell on a coolie named Chan Tim, a man of no occupation or fixed place of abode, who disappeared from the market at about the same time as the meat. Investigation of the various petty rogues and thieves who were charged at the Police Court this morning, when he was given a charge of theft for six weeks, also four hours in the stocks.

POLICEMAN O'Connor, of the Water Police Station, arranged a boatman named Mak Shing, before Mr. F. A. Hazland, in the Police Court, last Thursday, and charged him with being in possession of three muskets, twelve pounds of powder and two boxes of percussion caps without a permit. The stuff was found hidden on board defendant's junk while the police were in the act of confiscation. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$150. The alternative was six months' gaol.

MR. and Mrs. Somerset Playne left yesterday for Shanghai, in which port Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co., Ltd., have been at work for some two or three months. The editorial staff are preparing to leave in a week's time, the work of compilation in Hongkong being now almost completed. During their stay in Hongkong Mr. and Mrs. Somerset Playne proved a great social acquisition to the Colony, and their many friends will regret their departure. At Shanghai it is possible they may find wider scope for their undoubted harmonious abilities, but they cannot be more generally appreciated than they have been in Hongkong.

A TOKIO despatch of 7th inst. to the *N. Y. C. D. News* says:—Subsequent reports of the collision at Yokohama between the N. Y. K. S. *Yamato* and the M. S. S. T. *Wain* show that the former vessel did not run down the *Wain* but merely struck her.

THIRTY-SIX undesirable men who had refused to pay their poll tax at Saigon, and were deported from the French Colony yesterday morning, by the steamer *Tai Sang*. They were arrested by the police on landing, and yesterday afternoon were "passed on" to their homes at Canton, Swatow and Amoy.

FONG TIM, a cook, employed by the Cotton Mills, at Causeway Bay, has been arrested in connection with the armed robbery which took place a fortnight ago at 16, School Street, Tai Hang Village, particulars of which were already recorded. The suspect, who has been identified by the woman—Ip Kew—was charged at the Police Court, yesterday, and remanded.

On Friday morning (6th) the Russian str. *Klavor* broke away from her moorings off the "Kiangnan" Dock, at Shanghai, and drifted up river across the bows of the Chinese gunboat *Kiangnan* and a torpedo-boat. The gunboat and torpedo-boat were slightly damaged about the bows, and the *Klavor* had some plates stove in near the water line and will have to dock for repairs.

At the election of Councillors for the British Municipal Council Extension at Tientsin, the following names were nominated, the first name being duly elected viz.:—Messrs. W. E. Southcott, W. A. Morling, C. R. Morling, G. T. Edkins, G. W. Sheppard, E. G. Adams, F. Sommer, H. D. Summers, and J. Stewart. Messrs. Robert Colman, Jr., Rev. I. F. Drysdale, and J. Travers Smith.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the names of the following companies have been struck off the register:—The Canton and Hongkong Tag Lighter and Ferry Company, Limited; the Tak On Insurance Exchange and Loan Company, Limited; the Woosung Forts Launch Company, Limited; and the Chindah Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

A MAN named Ezekiel was arrested by the police yesterday (10th inst.) on a charge of stealing \$100 from a shopkeeper residing at 17, Queen's Street on the 26th February. Accused, it is alleged, called at the shop to purchase some leather. When the shopkeeper turned his back to procure the stuff accused, the report says, stretched across the counter and from the safe removed a roll of eleven \$100 bills. He was not seen until yesterday, when he was arrested. The accused was charged at the Police Court, to-day, and remanded.

At the Supreme Court, on the 11th inst., the Union Trading Company brought an action against the On Lok Company, agents for the Connaught Aerated Water Company, to recover \$78.88 for goods sold and delivered. The claim was for aerated water bottles supplied to the defendants. This the defendants admitted, but they maintained that plaintiffs had not adhered to the contract, as the Chinese characters on the bottles were upside down. A verdict for the defendants was entered. Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkison and Grist, for the defendants.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* says:—It is with regret that we have to state that Mr. J. A. Ballard, head of the firm of Messrs. Ballard and Hunter, is seriously ill from an attack of diabetes. On the morning of Saturday, 22nd February, when about to start to his office, and whilst at the top of the stairs, he had an attack of coma and fell from the top to the bottom of the stair. He was taken up to his room and his medical attendant sent for, who ordered him to lie in a semi-conscious position. He has been ever since in a semi-conscious state. Mrs. Ballard having been telegraphed for, left London on the 27th Feb. on her way out to China via Siberia and is expected to arrive here about the 25th inst. Mr. A. C. Hunter will shortly leave London for China.

THE latest issue of the *Far Eastern Review* maintains the high standard of efficiency and broad outlook on Chinese and Philippine conditions after which have characterised this publication since its inception. No record of value in respect of the growth of the Far East in a trade is omitted and no petty-mindedness mars the generous estimate of the prospects for the future. The chief articles in the February number deal with the Canton-Hankow railway position as reviewed in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, foreign consulates in Shanghai, views of Swatow, new buildings in Manila and other matters of immediate interest. The visit of Mr. Secretary Taft to Manila is illustrated by two striking photographs while the other articles are also well presented in the matter of pictures. The *Far Eastern Review* for February is an excellent number from cover to cover.

AN extraordinary case of depravity was presented by Inspector Goulay, of No. 2 Police Station, to Mr. Hazland last Tuesday forenoon. A youngster, whose age was stated to be not more than thirteen years, was accused of being in possession of one made of prepared opium. The inspector related to the Court that the precocious youth had been addicted to the use of opium for several months and had probably procured the stuff found in his pocket in order to gratify his craving for the drug. The magistrate viewed the matter in a serious light and sentenced him to seven days in gaol unless he was able to raise the sum of \$2. Whether the magistrate was too lenient or not we may not be entitled to say, but as there happens to be a birch rod maintained at the gaol and as its application is occasionally productive of good results there seems reason to question why it was not employed upon this occasion.

RESIDENTS in Hongkong are, of course, aware of the beauties of the West River and the curious fascination which invests a visit to Canton with but an added desire to understand the life of the people in the Southern capital of China. And, probably, the handbook and guide to Canton, Macao and the West River, issued by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, will be more greatly appreciated by the tourist than the somewhat *Blasé* Orientalist. The handbook contains a mass of information relating to the principal ports along the West River at which the vessels of the Steamboat Company call, and interspersed with the descriptive sketches are a number of excellent illustrations depicting the quaint and curious scenes which are to be found at every point on the trip. Not only so, but there is a mass of information, time-tables, passage fares and all the rest of the "news" which travellers are certain to require, if only for curiosity's sake. The handbook and guide should meet all wants; and, when one is finished with it, it will prove an interesting souvenir of a delightful excursion. It is of handy size, admirably printed and contains a wealth of information of the Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., and the China Navigation Co.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	182,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,400,387	{ Final of 1/4 on old and 1/10 on new shares for year ending 31.12.07 }	1 1/2 % \$605 sales London £75.105
National Bank of China, Limited	99,999	£7	£6	{ £1,733,333 \$300,000 }	\$71,993	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2 % \$51
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$20,000 \$40,000 }	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,943 }	Tls. 204,424	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15 1/2 % for 1906-Tls. 2.05 }	6 % Tls. 83 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$70,000 \$450,407 }	\$1,460,490	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of \$3 for 1906 }	5 % \$840
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$500,000 \$150,143 }	\$394,520	\$1 for year ending 31.12.05	{ \$152 \$140 buyers }
Do. (new)	4,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$500,000 \$150,143 }	\$394,520	\$1 for year ending 31.12.05	{ \$152 \$140 buyers }
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$572,432	\$4 and bonus \$2 for 1906	9 % \$180
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$128,027	\$27 1906	8 1/2 % \$300
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	\$365	\$1 for 1906	\$13
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.1.1907	10 % \$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$75,000 \$75,000 \$75,000 }	\$6437	{ \$12 1/2 and 2nd half-year making in all \$24 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07 }	7 1/2 % \$28 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	40,000	£5	£5	{ £400,000 £400,000 £400,000 }	Tls. 14 \$10	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 45 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £400,000 £400,000 £400,000 }	Tls. 172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 % 45/-
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	7,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907 }	3 1/2 % \$26 buyers \$13 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 18 730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 % Tls. 47 buyers
Do. (new)	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 18 730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 % Tls. 47 buyers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	{ \$450,000 \$450,000 \$450,000 }	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	\$110
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 8,935	\$1 for 1897	\$15 sales Tls. 80 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Nil.	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	5 %
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £150,000 £150,000 }	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 15 sellers
Sub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £150,000 £150,000 }	£11,358	No. 17 of 1/- = 4 cents	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$4,124 \$4,124 \$4,124 }	\$10,338	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	5,000	150	50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$3,516	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 % \$53 1/2 ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$142,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	8 % \$66 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,110 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 10,459	Interim of Tls. 2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 81 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 29,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 216 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 % Tls. 105
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 }	\$10,008	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 % \$22 1/2 buyers \$12
Central Stores, Limited	50,183	\$25	\$25	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$9,178	\$1.50 for 1906	\$12
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$232	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$7 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$100
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$5,915	{ Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07 }	7 % \$100 sellers
Umphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 % \$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$658	\$1 1/2 for 1907	7 % \$35
Hongkong Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 }	Tls. 107,547	{ Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907 }	7 1/2 % Tls. 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000 }	\$1,141	{ Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07 }	6 1/2 % \$49
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 8,607	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 % Tls. 54
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$14,369	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 % \$9
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 85,119	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	Nil Tls. 55 sellers
Long-Long-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 }	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	Nil Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 50,665	Tls. 50 for 1906	Nil Tls. 270
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Hell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ £1,299 £1,299 £1,299 }	Nil.	17 1/2 per share for 1906	9 % \$9 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000 }	Tls. 5,995	\$1 for 1904	Nil \$11 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 5,995	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	Nil Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	9 % \$6 sellers
Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$25,000	80 cents for 1907	9 % \$9 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$5,593	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 % \$17
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$187,500 \$187,500 \$187,500 }	\$2,074	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	6 1/2 % \$12 1/2 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 }	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	9 1/2 % \$24 sellers
Harbour Electric Company, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$420,000 \$420,000 }	\$2,953	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 % \$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$4,578	Final of \$15 making in all \$19 for 1907	8 1/2 % \$225
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$4,312	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 % \$40 sales
Lat-schappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	GK 100	GK 100	{ Tls. 147,100 Tls. 147,100 Tls. 147,100 }	Tls. 17,127	Final of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 10 for 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 432 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$4,555	Interim of 1 1/2 for account 1907 (new)	8 % \$13 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	Nil.	\$5 per share for period from 19th Oct. 1903 to 31st Apr. 07	Nil \$7 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	Nil Tls. 107 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 250,000 Tls. 250,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	Nil Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 400,000 Tls. 400,000 Tls. 400,000 }	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 20 for 1906	Nil Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 24,820 }	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 1/2 % Tls. 123 1/2 ex d.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£30	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 }	Tls. 8,192	{ Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old) ... Interim of 11/5 for account 1907 (new) ... None ... }	Nil Tls. 375 sales
Shanghai Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$4,578	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 % \$22
Shanghai Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$111	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	Tls. 97 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295 }	Tls. 301	\$0.60 for 1907	5 % \$10 buyers
Shanghai Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 old shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for year ending 31.5.07	8 % \$10
Shanghai Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000 }	\$1,452	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 % \$10 buyers
Shanghai, A. S. & Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$41	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 }	Nil \$5 1/2 buyers
Shanghai, J. W. & Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$41	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 }	Nil \$5 1/2 buyers
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.							